Westfield State Athletics

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The progressive legacy of Flora White, by Linda C. Morice. Vitae Scholasticae, v. 22, n. 2, p. 57-74, Spring, 2005.

A marked success: physical activity at Miss Whites school, by Linda C. Morice. Gender and Education, v. 20, n. 4, p. 325 - 334.

Men's athletic association & sports at Westfield State College, by Donald W. Farr. Westfield State College. 1960.

Development of competitive women's athletics at Westfield State College: 1923 to present, by Jeffrey Cozzolino

Yearbooks (early)

Catalogs (early)

Scrapbooks

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Westfield, Massachusetts, 1669-1969; the first three hundred years, edited...

Database: Ely Library
Main Author: Janes, Edward C.
Title: Westfield, Massachusetts, 1669-1969; the first three hundred years,
Primary Material: Book
Publisher: Westfield, Mass., Westfield Tri-Centennial Association [1968]

Database: Ely Library
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A sketch, historical and statistical, of the Westfield State Normal School...

Database: Ely Library
Main Author: Walton, George A.
Title: A sketch, historical and statistical, of the Westfield State Normal School located at Barre, Massachusetts, September 1839, reopened at Westfield, September 1844 /
Primary Material: Book
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The rise and fall of the people's colleges : the Westfield Normal School,...

Database: Ely Library
Main Author: Brown, Robert T. (Robert Thomas),
Title: The rise and fall of the people's colleges : the Westfield Normal School, 1839-1914 /
Primary Material: Book
Publisher: Westfield, Mass. : Institute for Massachusetts Studies, Westfield State College, c1988.

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Saturday teachers' class : child study / [conducted by Will S. Monroe]

Database: Ely Library
Main Author: Westfield Normal School.
Title: Saturday teachers' class : child study /
Primary Material: Book
Publisher: Westfield, Mass. : The School, [1897]

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Westfield State College : 142 years as a Cinderella school / Susan Burkett.

Database: Ely Library
Main Author: Burkett, Susan.
Title: Westfield State College : 142 years as a Cinderella school /
Primary Material: Book
Publisher: Westfield, Mass. : Westfield State College, 1980?

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Database: Ely Library
Title: The People's colleges : the State colleges of Massachusetts : a report /
Primary Material: Book
Publisher: Boston : The Council, 1971.

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Will Monroe and the Westfield Normal School, 1897-1908 / Horace C. Marchant.

Database: Ely Library
Main Author: Marchant, Horace C.
Title: Will Monroe and the Westfield Normal School, 1897-1908 /
Primary Material: Book
Publisher: Westfield, Mass. : Westfield State College, 1982.

Database: Ely Library
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Call Number: LD3233.A4 M37 1982
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Twenty-eighth triennial, State Normal School at Westfield, June 2, 1928.

Database: Ely Library
Title: Twenty-eighth triennial, State Normal School at Westfield, June 2, 1928.
Primary Material: Book
Publisher: Westfield, Mass. : The School, 1928.

Database: Ely Library
Location: STACK
Call Number: LD3233 .A55 1928
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Journals

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class of 1955

Gale Journal

Bob Park

GALE CENGAGE Learning

Title:Women as leaders in physical education and school-based sports, 1865 to the 1930s. (Women in Sport Leadership: The Legacy and the Challenge)
Pub:***JOPERD--The Journal of Physical Education, Recreation & Dance***
Detail:Roberta J. Park and Joan S. Hult. 64.n3 (March 1993): pp33(6). (4715 words)

Abstract:

The appearance of women in higher education in the late 1800s, provided an opportunity for them to become leaders in many professions, particularly in the field of physical education. Women served as health and physical education consultants and as officials in national organizations. In the area of sports, basketball and field hockey were the first games played by American women. During the 1930s, women competed in more than twenty sports, seven of these were on an international basis.

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In the introduction to her Vindication of the Rights of Woman, Mary Wollstonecraft (1971) proclaimed: I wish to persuade women to endeavor to acquire strength, both of mind and body. Let us then by being allowed to take the same exercises as boys...arrive at perfection of the body, that we may know how far the natural superiority of man extends." Writing for Amelia Bloomer's newspaper, The Lily, six decades later, women's rights advocate Elizabeth Cady Stanton expressed the very same sentiments. She and her contemporaries were well-aware of powerful Victorian beliefs which excluded women from "the male professions" (law, theology, medicine), denied them a voice in political and economic matters, and impeded their access to higher education. An article entitled, "The Sexes in Colleges," published in 1870 in The Nation, proclaimed: "The admission of women to our colleges and universities is, if not the most important educational problem yet to be solved, at least the most clamorous for an immediate solution. It hangs closely together with the question of female suffrage." It would be 1920 before the United States Constitution would grant American women the right to vote in national elections; and not until 1972 that Title IX of the Education Amendments stipulated: "No person in the United States shall, on the basis of sex, be excluded from...any education program or activity receiving Federal assistance."

This article focuses on events and ideas from the end of the Civil War to the 1930s. These decades were crucial to: (1) the emergence of women in higher education; (2) the shaping of physical education as a profession; and (3) the evolution of sports as a major feature of American life.

Prior to 1972, most competitive sports programs for women within educational institutions were structurally linked to departments of physical education. Imagine what the world was like following the Civil War. How did female physical educators endeavor to carry out their various tasks in light of the goals of a profession that was seeking to establish its legitimacy; and constraints, real or perceived, imposed by broader cultural beliefs? The comparatively greater egalitarian atmosphere of the decades since 1960 should not make us insensitive to the many impediments that confronted women. Writing about "Lawn Tennis as a Game for Women" for Outing in 1889, Henry W. Slocum lamented that custom prevented women from enjoying the same range of sports as men. Even here their successes were often "the subject of ill-natured criticism." The antithesis of the more vigorous, athletically inclined "new women" depicted in Outing in the 1890s was "the hampered sex" portrayed in The American Gynecological and Obstetrical Journal. A similar range of opinion regarding females extended well into the twentieth century. Dr. Louis Berman's 1922 textbook on The Glands Regulating Personality (hormones) evokes unflattering images of "adrenal type" women, who were beginning to command "responsible executive positions and high salaries." At the same time, the New York Times and other

newspapers favorably compared the "coolness" of tennis great Helen Wills to the flamboyance of "Bill" Tilden.

Perceptions of Physiological Abilities: The Power of Belief

The dominant physiology of the nineteenth century held that each human being possessed a fixed amount of energy, and to use this for physical and intellectual tasks at the same time could be hazardous. For females, thought to be "periodically weakened" by menstruation, the risk was especially severe. In 1873, as women were beginning to gain access to higher education, Dr. Edward Clarke's Sex in Education: or, A Fair Chance for Girls launched an acrimonious debate. "Both muscular and brain labor," Clarke asserted, "must be reduced at the onset of menstruation. This belief, as Patricia Vertinsky (1990) and others have shown, had a remarkable tenacity. Goucher College's Dr. Lilian Welsh (professor of anatomy, physiology, and physical training) recalled in 1923 how easily science had been manipulated to reinforce established dogma: As the "red corpuscles in a millimeter of male blood...! were^ five million compared to four million five hundred thousand in the female," it had been concluded that a woman's capacity for intellectual and physical tasks were limited. In spite of repeated examples of women who were perfectly capable of performing extraordinary physical feats and intellectual tasks, this unfounded assertion was repeatedly invoked.

Early female physical educators believed that they had to negotiate carefully through a minefield of opinions. Although their work centrally involved physical activity for girls and women, cultural values which held sway in the larger society seemed to dictate caution. Additionally, they were often among the very few women faculty on male-dominated campuses. (Administrative positions were held overwhelmingly by men.) Their situation was complicated by the fact that working with games and sports brought them perilously close to the privileged realm of male athletics. All these factors, and more, influenced the decisions, policies, and programs they developed and how they carried out their professional lives.

Five years after Amherst College established the nation's first Department of Physical Culture, Vassar College (1865) engaged Dr. Alida C. Avery as professor of physiology and hygiene and resident physician and Delia F. Woods as instructor of physical training. Placing a physician in charge of programs (for men as well as for women) drew its rationale from the then widespread belief that the goals of physical education were health and the development of musculoskeletal and nervous systems. These lofty goals made physical education (or physical training, as it was often called) one of the most important subjects of the curriculum. By fostering neurological as well as organic development, it provided the foundation for all learning. When games and sports began to replace formal gymnastics as the focus for the curriculum in the early 1900s (and social psychology and sociology in relation to play and physical activity began to receive greater attention), the legitimacy of games and sports--and athletics as well--was the assumption that they, too, contributed to health and to physical, personal, and social development. Athletics as a spectator sport was the antithesis of what most physical educators sought.

In Athletics and Out-Door Sports for Women (1903) Lucille Eaton Hill (director of physical training at Wellesley College) spoke enthusiastically of awakening "girls to the delights of athletics," but pointed to problems that would be encountered. "If the advocates of athletics for women are ardent, their opponents are equally strenuous," she observed. The only way to change strenuous opponents to ardent advocates would be to conduct athletics" on such a high plane of intelligence and control that there can be no ground for this disfavor." This required keeping women's sports free from the "abuses" which had infected men's intercollegiate programs. Hill wanted women to become exponents of a New Athletics that would provide "the greatest good for the greatest number." Some competition might be acceptable, but this must always be kept within strictly defined limits. This "philosophy" underscored most

programs directed by women physical educators for the next seven decades.

Physical Education: A Profession that Accepts Women

A member of the American Association for the Advancement of Physical Education (AAAPE) as early as 1887, Hill was not the first woman to be active in her profession. Of the six women present at the November 27, 1885 organizational meeting, Vassar's Helen C. Putnam was named one of the three vice presidents. Before 1900, Goucher's Caroline Ladd, Amy Morris Homans, director of the Boston Normal School of Gymnastics (BNSG), and Dr. Eliza Mosher had also served as AAAPE vice presidents. Of all the professions established in the late 1800s (e.g., American Physiological Society), physical education consistently has offered to women the greatest numbers of opportunities for leadership. Although it was not until 1931 that Mabel Lee (University of Nebraska) became the first American Physical Education Association (APEA) President, women served on committees and have held offices from the beginning. They were also health and physical education consultants to cities and states, held offices in national organizations, and provided leadership in many other ways.

At a time when few physical educators of either sex engaged in research, Oberlin College's Dr. Delphine Hanna made valuable contributions to anthropometry. Her students were trained in measurement and corrective procedures according to the best orthopedic information. In 1894, while an assistant in the Department of Hygiene and Physical Training at Stanford University, Clelia Duel Mosher made careful studies and challenged the prevalent belief that females breathed costaly rather than diaphragmatically. After graduating from Johns Hopkins Medical School, she returned to Palo Alto where she became medical adviser to women and director of Stanford's Roble Gymnasium. Mosher's systematic research on menstruation, and her advocation of increased physical activity, helped change traditional views. In the early 1930s, Dr. Margaret Bell (medical adviser and director of Physical Education for Women at the University of Michigan) summarized data from 1,550 college students, reporting that regular exercise was "effective both as a preventative and a cure" for dysmenorrhea.

Women Prepare for the Profession

Why did women undertake careers in physical education, and how were they trained? Some who entered the profession surely enjoyed physical activity. For others, it offered employment at a time when most careers were closed. Opportunities in physical education were facilitated by Victorian proprieties which held that exercise programs for young women should be overseen by women. When it suited their purposes, early leaders capitalized on these sensibilities and used them to their own ends. In many ways the women's physical education department replicated the "separate spheres" ideology of the larger society. Female directors, and later chairs, presided over these with considerable authority. The insularity of their programs was, in part, protection against the possible incursion of men and unqualified females. Males, after all, had a much longer tradition and dominant voice in sports. Within their separate departments, women professionals--and the young leaders of women's athletics associations which they organized and guided--had at least some opportunities to develop executive skills and exert authority.

When the BNSG became the Department of Hygiene and Physical Education, Wellesley College, in 1909, a four-year course of well-planned study for women was ensured. (Wellesley's graduate Department of Hygiene and Physical Education was opened in 1917.) Many early leaders had been BNSG graduates; and Homans had carefully placed those she considered to be future leaders in key positions. She also initiated annual meetings for directors in 1909; these were formalized in 1924 and ultimately became the National Association for Physical Education of College Women (NAPECW). At the BNSG, games and sports had been offered early. Betty Spears (1978) believed that Homans, in reaction to the explosion in women's sports that followed Title IX, would have approved of opportunities for increased participation in healthful and vigorous physical activity, but not highly competitive

programs because she disapproved of how men's intercollegiate athletics were conducted.

Shall the Men's Intercollegiate Model Be Adopted?

An explanation of how men's intercollegiate athletics were conducted in the late 1800s/early 1900s may help explain why many women leaders insisted on "carefully controlled" sports programs. In the late 1800s, intense criticisms had been leveled at excesses in men's intercollegiate athletics. However, even before 1900, these programs had become so entrenched that administrators were almost powerless to change the general form. Herculean efforts such as the Athletic Research Society, organized in 1907 in an attempt to restructure boys' and men's athletics along more educational lines, had only modest success. The emergence of "intramural" sports in the early 1900s was an effort to provide for the general student body a modicum of what interscholastics provided for athletes.

Women physical educators were aware of the problems that confronted their male counterparts and did not want to be in the same predicament. In the early 1900s the Committee on Women's Athletics (CWA) of the American Physical Education Association (APEA) had endorsed programs of broad participation. By the 1920s, men's intercollegiate athletics were once again the target of a nationwide investigation. The Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching report of 1929, American College Athletics, believed that sports were a wonderful experience, but hoped some way could be found to give "athletics back to the boys" and place more emphasis on educational values. These views were uppermost in the minds of many women physical educators as the Women's Division-National Amateur Ahtletic Association (NAAF) was being formed in the 1920s.

Who Is in Control? The Example of Basketball and Field Hockey

Basketball and field hockey provide a useful lens for examining various issues in school-based sports for girls and women. Invented in 1891 at the YMCA International Training School, "interclass" basketball was introduced at nearby Smith College in 1892 by BNSG graduate Senda Berenson. The first team game played by American women, basketball has long occupied a major place in both the curriculum and the extracurriculum. Berenson's views, reflective of those of many of her contemporaries, were summarized by the editor of the Smith College Alumnae Quarterly: "Miss Berenson called her teams together, she explained that imitation of their brothers was definitely taboo, and that although she considered basketball a fine game she would consent to its continuance only on condition that the rules be modified to make it safer for women."

Repeated attempts to modify the APEA-approved rules is one of the remarkable features of the history of the women's game. (Attempts to make it more appealing to better-skilled players while keeping it distinct from the men's game is another.) The major changes Berenson insisted upon were dividing the floor into three equal parts and confining players to one of these and prohibiting snatching the ball from another player. The formation of a Women's Basketball Committee in 1899 was a major development as it provided an organizational structure through which the "philosophy" subscribed to by leaders of women's physical education could be disseminated. Through a succession of name changes, the Women's Basketball Committee continues today as the National Association for Girls and Women in Sport (NAGWS).

In 1901, Berenson prepared the first official "Women's Basket Ball" rules for Albert Spalding's Athletic Library series. (She continued as editor until 1917.) In 1905, the APEA created "a permanent National Women's Basketball Committee" and named Berenson the chair. This action placed the major women's team game substantially, but by no means exclusively, under the control of professional physical educators. Yet there were other groups, and some schools, which subscribed to different views of sports for females and/or used different rules. In 1918-19, the Women's Basket Ball Rules Committee reported

that men's rules and the New England rules were in use. (The APEA-approved rules still divided the 35' by 70' court into three sections; players were still confined to one of these.) This same 1918-19 Spalding's Guide contained an article by Dr. J. Anna Norris (University of Minnesota) which discussed the "benefits" and "dangers" of basketball. The benefits included strengthening the postural and thoracic muscles and the muscles of the trunk and abdomen (support for vital organs). Dangers included possibilities of "undue strain" to the heart and playing during the menstrual period. Field hockey presents a different picture.

Field hockey was played at Goucher College, and probably elsewhere, in the late 1890s. It was the introduction of the game at the 1901 Harvard Summer School of Physical Training by English-born Constance M.K. Applebee, however, that ensured its success as a team game for American women and girls. Named director of Athletics and Gymnastics at Bryn Mawr College in 1904, "The Apple" quickly established a four-year requirement and a comprehensive, nearly 20-sport program of competitive "inter-class" games. Although she endorsed competition, this was to be carried out according to a strict spirit of "fair play." The purpose of games, according to Applebee, was to "test our strength and skill against the strength and skill of others," not to engage in ostentatious displays.

Field hockey has enjoyed certain advantages from being controlled and played predominantly by women. Summer "hockey camps," visiting British coaches, and ties to the International Federation of Women's Field Hockey Associations (IFWHA), with which the USFHA affiliated in 1927, further insulated hockey and helped ensure its place as a game for women. Women physical educators who publicly opposed "national competition" in other sports often did not flinch at the fact that the USFHA engaged in such contests. For many years the IFWHA held its own quadrennial tournament; only in 1980 did women's hockey become an Olympic sport. (In Europe, where the Federation International de Hockey is the governing body, males have exerted a much more dominant role.) Whereas the rules of women's basketball have been repeatedly altered (purportedly to reduce roughness and minimize excessive physiological demands), the rules of field hockey have remained more or less stable--substantially those of the All-England Women's Hockey Association. A player might run virtually the length of the 50- by-100 yard hockey field, but she was relegated to a portion of the basketball court less than 20 feet in length. How is this inconsistency to be accounted for? Surely questions of jurisdictional control cannot be overlooked.

Women Physical Educators and the NAAF

Matters pertaining to control also emerge in connection with the National Amateur Athletic Federation and the Women's Division-NAAF. Following the 1920 Antwerp Olympics, a general controversy erupted over amateur athletics. The major protagonists were the AAU, the NCAA, and the American Olympic Committee. The NAAF was organized on May 8, 1922 with Colonel Henry C. Breckenridge (former Assistant Secretary of War) as president. Among its seven directors was Mrs. Herbert Hoover, president of the Girl Scouts. Hoover was an excellent choice to head the Women's Division of the NAAF. She had many influential contacts, including persons in higher education. Her husband, then Secretary of Commerce, would soon become president of the United States. Most importantly, Hoover was an extremely competent individual, an advocate of expanded opportunities for women, and personally accomplished in various out-of-doors pursuits. Believing that girls needed different considerations than boys, she had suggested that a separate division might be warranted, and on April 6-7, 1923, at a conference attended by more than 200 individuals, this was created. Serving on the executive committee, and exerting considerable influence, were Ethel Perrin, J. Anna Norris, Agnes Wayman (Barnard College, Columbia University), Blanche Trilling (University of Wisconsin), and other physical educators.

Trilling had already been active in the formation of a national organization composed of the student

leaders of women's college sports, the Athletic Conference of American College Women, (ACACW) which held its first meeting in 1917. In 1921, she became chair of the Committee on Women's Athletics (CWA). Although the CWA did not yet have status as a Section, Trilling sat as a "guest" of the APEA's National Council and was able to speak on issues. Dr. Harry Steward was preparing an American team for the First Women's International Track and Field Meet to be held in Paris in 1922. This, and what were seen as encroachments on their programs by the AAU, troubled many women leaders. Trilling persuaded the APEA Council to pass a resolution opposing affiliation with the AAU in all matters concerning women's sports. If they were troubled in 1922, leaders were deeply disturbed when the United States sent a women's track team to the 1928 Olympics. The National Association of Directors of Physical Education for College Women and other groups were opposed to this decision. (The American Olympic Committee ignored the appeal.)

Distorted reporting of the 800-meter run, which alleged that several women had collapsed at the finish line, added fuel to the arguments of those who wished to ban such events. (The 800-meter run for women was not reinstated in the Olympic program until 1960.) Fearing erosion of its sphere of influence, the Women's Division, in concert with the CWA, NAPECW, and the national board of the YMCA, then opposed the participation of American women in the 1932 Olympics. The title of an article Trilling wrote for The Nation's Schools (1929) aptly reflects their position: "The Playtime of a Million Girls or an Olympic Victory--Which?" The question, of course, presupposes that the two are incompatible. The Platform of the Women's Division, adopted April 22, 1924, had set forth the major, but by no means universal, goals that would be espoused for girls' and women's sports for the next half century: "play for play's sake"; limit awards and travel; protect the participant from exploitation; discourage "sensational" publicity; place "qualified women in immediate charge of athletic and other physical activities." The intent was summed up in a widely-used motto: "Every girl in a sport and a sport for every girl."

Not all universities, colleges, or high schools subscribed to either the "Play Day" or the "Sports Day" format that ensued. The News Letters of the ACACW in the 1920s clearly show that "varsity" competition was popular in some parts of the country. Janice Beran (1985) has indicated that over 250 girls' teams competed for a place in the 1924 Iowa State championship tournament--an event that owes its origins substantially to four men. Superintendents, principals, and other individuals attending a 1925 conference reported that schools in Ohio and Kentucky offered varsity competition for girls. Three years later it was reported that over 80 percent of Pennsylvania high schools had such interscholastic sports.

The Extension of Physical Education in the 1930s: New Voices Appear

In 1930, American physical education embarked upon a new era. Efforts were made to extend the national influence of the APEA, spearheaded by the strong Middle West Society whose president was Mabel Lee. The Journal of Health and Physical Education (JOHPE), an amalgamation of the professional aspects of American Physical Education Review (begun in 1896) and The Pentathlon, the new (1928) journal of the Middle West Society, was launched. The Research Quarterly was begun as an effort to improve the quality and quantity of research in the field, and graduate programs were initiated at many institutions. During the 1930s, women made significant contributions to all these endeavors. The conduct of curricular and extracurricular sports, however, continued to be one of their major concerns.

In April 1930, Howard J. Savage addressed the annual meeting of the Women's Division-NAAF. As staff member in charge of the 1929 Carnegie report, he was well informed about the athletic situation in America. He also supported improvements in the status of women which had occurred following World War I. The days when their "sphere" was limited to home and hearth, he noted, had passed but schools and colleges had not yet provided them with suitable sports facilities; this needed immediate remedy.

Savage also stated that a young woman who wished to become a professional athlete should have the same types of opportunities as did a young man. However, he did not think that colleges were the proper place for "commercialized" athletics for either sex. These same sentiments would be shared by many individuals involved in school-based sports during the next half century.

Two possible ways to provide opportunities for females were aired in the JOHPE early in 1931. Helen Smith, director of Physical Education for Women at the University of Cincinnati, endorsed the Play Day model where mixed teams composed of individuals from a variety of schools competed against each other. This facilitated social mingling, but it impeded strategy, teamwork, and precision play. Another approach was proposed by Ina Gittings, director at the University of Arizona, who declared that students and "younger generation" faculty found such limitations unacceptable. Why should a college woman who desired athletic competition not have opportunities that were available to her in intercollegiate debate, she asked. Gittings was not arguing for a wholesale adoption of the male model. What she suggested was an "intramural" season, culminating in a limited number of intercollegiate contests for the more skilled and interested players. This, in effect, was the Sport Day concept which gained popularity throughout the 1930s. As Hult (1985) observed, during the 1920s and 1930s, a member of the CWA/NSWA was quick to point out that these organizations were not "anti-competition"; they were merely opposed to the "wrong kind" (namely varsity athletics at the expense of the majority).

Recent investigations suggest that there was considerably more intercollegiate (and interscholastic) competition for females than reflected in either the 1923 survey or the 1930 survey conducted by Mabel Lee and published, respectively, in The American Physical Education Review and the Research Quarterly. The 1930 survey reported that of 98 institutions which had replied, "varsity" competition occurred in eight states and the District of Columbia; two states (California and Oregon) had "interclass varsity competition"; and 28 states held "telegraphic intercollegiate competition." A national survey of secondary education entitled Intramural and Interscholastic Athletics (1933), published under the auspices of the U.S. Commissioner of Education, found that 124 secondary schools (of a 327-school sample) offered girls' basketball as an interscholastic sport.

In reporting her 1930 survey, Lee noted that the ACACW had voted to oppose the forthcoming 1932 Olympics and any intercollegiate "competition in which whole teams from one college compete against whole teams from another college." This, in effect, was a vote for the Play Day model. However, one should question the extent that such student decisions were driven by the views of faculty "advisers." Five years later the same group (now named the Athletic Federation of College Women) endorsed limited intercollegiate engagements provided the emphasis was on "social contact" and enjoyment. Other individuals believed that greater competitive opportunities were warranted. Gladys Palmer at The Ohio State University had been urging some type of competition at the national level in the early 1930s. In 1938, she wrote in the JOHPE: "physical education !is^...without a generally accepted policy in regard to sports competition for women and with a great need for one." Having "encouraged their interests and developed their skills," educators had a responsibility to promote "wisely supervised" competitive sports experiences for girls and women. Outside the schools, she noted, there was competition in over 20 sports: International competitions occurred in seven (fencing, track, field hockey, skating, squash, swimming, tennis). Palmer was instrumental in launching the First National Women's Golf Championship in 1941. Many have referred to this as a precursor to the Association for Intercollegiate Athletics for Women (AIAW) of the 1970s.

Throughout the 1920s and 1930s, women provided leadership as presidents of state and district associations and in many other ways. By 1941, four had served as president of AAHPER (Lee, Mary Channing Coleman, Agnes R. Wayman, Margaret Bell). The annual meetings of the National Association of Physical Education for College Women and its district associations brought them together to share (and to reinforce) prevailing views. They had written textbooks on posture and corrective physical education, play activities for the elementary schools, kinesiology, curriculum and organization,

techniques and strategies of games, and much more. They had conducted survey, field, and laboratory experiments, and published scores of studies ranging from skill acquisition, to test construction, to the physiological demands of two-court basketball. They comprised nearly 20 percent of the editorial board of the Research Quarterly. With the advent of World War II, women physical educators would serve their profession and their country in many ways.

Would women who served as leaders in physical education from the late 1800s through the 1930s have applauded or rejected recent trends? Many would have been pleased to see the greatly expanded opportunities for female athletes of the 1970s and 1980s. Some would have been dismayed by the steady decline of women in leadership roles in intercollegiate athletics and their diminishing numbers among departmental chairs of academic physical education departments. Many also would have been disappointed that big-time college athletics so often seem to have lost much of the educational focus they labored so long and hard to ensure.

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Pure and Sound Government

Laboratories, Playing Fields, and Gymnasia in the Nineteenth-Century Search for Order

*By Larry Owens**

> If we are to have our system of intercollegiate scholarships, let them be instituted under the government of sounder and purer motives. —*The Nation*, 1875

ONE SUMMER EVENING in Boston in 1903, Charles William Eliot read a paper before the "largest and most important educational gathering ever held in America."[1] In this address, Harvard's president sought to define the changes that had occurred over the century in the notion of the cultivated man. For his audience, indeed for the generation of Americans who came of age in the decades following the Civil War, the question of culture was a sensitive one, touching not only the role of the college but deeply held beliefs about the nature of authority and the foundations of the social order. No longer was it appropriate, Eliot told his listeners, to speak of the ideals of culture. Once it might have been possible for the colleges to shape an ideal student, one informed by fixed and universal standards. But what the present age demanded was pluralism of ideas and a student marked by openness of mind and a commitment to truths sought through rational inquiry.

By rational inquiry, Eliot meant science, as did many of the reformers who made the modern university. But the science they promoted was both more and less than the natural philosophy that had occupied an honored place in the curriculum of the early college. It was less in the sense that Eliot's rational inquiry implied a shift from a universe of universal, unchanging ideas to a newer and less certain world in which the integrity of the search was as important as the possession of fixed truths. It was more in the sense that the new science promoted by men like Eliot was grounded in process and participation and was part of a radical refiguring of higher education that occurred in the troubled decades following the Civil War. That change redrew the moral and spatial boundaries of the school and redefined the manner in which knowledge was transmitted.[2]

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[1] Charles W. Eliot, Andrew F. West, William R. Harper, and Nicholas M. Butler, *Present College Questions, Six Papers Read Before the National Educational Association, At the Sessions Held in Boston, July 6 and 7, 1903* (New York: Appleton, 1903).

[2] For a knowledgeable history of the American university, see Laurence Veysey, *The Emergence of the American University* (Chicago/London: Univ. Chicago Press, 1965). The following works have

What follows is an attempt to explore the changing culture of the American college, and the science adapted to that culture, from three different perspectives. Daniel Gilman and Henry Martin, the president and the professor of biology of the new Johns Hopkins University established in 1876 as the first wholly new, science-based university, did more than simply expand the content of science in their curriculum. They promoted Hopkins as itself a laboratory. At Yale, the playing fields constituted an alternative republic harbored within the bastions of conservative academia. And at Harvard, a new gymnasium designed to regulate physical exercise presented a model of an ordered, well-balanced, healthy social organism. The Hopkins laboratory, the fields of Yale, and the Harvard gymnasium illuminate each a different facet of the culture and the science in the making at the end of the century. By viewing the school from these three angles, we can better appreciate the character of that aggressively inquiring student in whom Eliot and others invested their hopes for a more rational society.

THE UNIVERSITY AS LABORATORY

When Henry Newell Martin arrived in Baltimore in 1876 to take up his position as the first professor of biology at the new university, great things were expected of him. He had come to the United States as the scientific legate of Thomas Huxley and Michael Foster and was encouraged by Gilman to establish the new experimental physiology at the Baltimore school. Martin immersed himself in the arduous tasks of organizing a new program and training the students who would become its apostles. He oversaw the construction of the biology laboratory in 1883 and by the end of the decade had organized a research program in the physiology of the heart, gathering about him men destined to become influential figures in American biology. In 1892, Martin resigned his position for reasons of health and returned to England, where he died a few years later.[3]

Martin succeeded in establishing modern laboratory biology in the United States in part because of Daniel Gilman's new vision of the university. When Gilman became president of Hopkins in 1876, he inherited an unencumbered endowment from a benefactor conveniently dead, a board of trustees interested in the opportunities facing higher education and willing to trust experience and expertise, and a Baltimore community recovering from the wounds of civil war and eager to promote itself through the collegiate stamp of progress. Eliot had to compromise with hoary tradition at Harvard; Andrew White was compelled

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influenced my interpretation of the period: Daniel Walker Howe, "Victorian Culture in America," in *Victorian America*, ed. Daniel Walker Howe (Philadelphia: Univ. Pennsylvania Press, 1976); Robert Wiebe, *The Search for Order, 1877–1920* (New York: Hill & Wang, 1967); Peter Hall, *The Organization of American Culture, 1700–1900: Private Institutions, Elites, and the Origins of American Nationality* (New York: New York Univ. Press, 1982); and Peter Berger and Thomas Luckmann, *The Social Construction of Reality: A Treatise in the Sociology of Knowledge* (New York: Doubleday, 1966).

[3] Henry Sewall, "Henry Newell Martin," *Johns Hopkins Hospital Bulletin*, 1911, *22*:327–333. Among those who worked with Martin who went on to make their marks on American biology were E. B. Wilson, W. T. Sedgwick, W. K. Brooks, W. T. Councilman, H. Sewall, and W. H. Howell. I want to express my appreciation to the librarians of the Lanier Room at the Milton Eisenhower Library, Johns Hopkins University, for their assistance with the Martin materials located among the Daniel Gilman Papers.

to respect the views of Ezra Cornell. Gilman alone was able to sire and nurse his school from the beginning. This privileged position enabled him to create an institution at once an expression of advanced ideas in higher education, and a mirror of the contemporary needs of the community in which it had to survive.[4]

From the beginning, science was to be the organizing element in Gilman's university. But science meant method more than content, and the radical character of his pedagogical vision can be illustrated by a coincidence occurring in his presidential report of 1883. That fall Martin's students had inaugurated their new laboratory with a study of the heartbeat and reflexes of the frog. At the same time, the classics students were enjoying the new arrangement of their rooms. "These rooms are much used by the advanced workers in Greek," Gilman noted, "and the approach to the laboratory ideal has been marked." Basil Gildersleeve, the member of the first faculty at Hopkins asked by Gilman to create a classics program for the school, agreed. What the laboratory was to the physical sciences, he noted, the "seminary" was to historical studies, and both the seminar and the laboratory were designed to compensate for the "funnelling process" of the lecture. For both men, "seminaries" and laboratories distinguished "the modern philosophical departments from those of old, where the lecture-room was the seat of instruction."[5]

Gilman's institutional genius focused on the laboratory as a paradigmatic arena, and he wrote of it enthusiastically:

> [F]or twenty years previous to 1847 a force had been at work in a little country town of Germany destined to affect the education of Christendom, and at the same time to enlarge the boundaries of human knowledge, first in chemistry and the allied branches, then in every other one of the natural sciences. The place was Giessen; the inventor, Liebig; the method, a laboratory for instruction and research.[6]

"The inhabited world," he exclaimed elsewhere, "is a great laboratory, in which human society is busy experimenting."[7] The world itself was a laboratory; so too would be the new university. Inspired by the German research laboratory, and impressed by the frenetic activity of American society, Gilman wrote in his annual report of 1883: "The whole establishment becomes a laboratory where everyone is busy, and where enthusiasm in study is the predominant characteristic."[8] The chemists might have discovered the laboratory, but Gilman captured the idea, and it became for him an organizing vision sweeping across the entire range of college life.

The revolutionary quality of Gilman's claims can be compared with earlier apologies for natural philosophy. When Patrick Rogers, the professor of natural

[4] See John French, *A History of the University Founded by Johns Hopkins* (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Univ. Press, 1946), and esp. Hugh Hawkins, *Pioneer: A History of the Johns Hopkins University* (Ithaca: Cornell Univ. Press, 1960).

[5] For Gilman, see *The Seventh Annual Report of the President of the Johns Hopkins University,* 1883; for Gildersleeve, see "University Work in America and Classical Philology," *Princeton Review,* 1879, pp. 528–533; the remark about seminaries and laboratories comes from Gilman's article on American universities and colleges in the *Encyclopaedia Britannica,* 11th ed., s.v. "University."

[6] Daniel Gilman, "The Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University, New Haven, A Semi-centennial Discourse, 1847–97," in Gilman, *University Problems in the United States* (New York: Century, 1898), p. 120.

[7] Gilman, "The Utility of Universities," in *University Problems,* p. 47.

[8] Gilman, *Seventh Annual Report.*

philosophy and chemistry at William and Mary, defended the teaching of science in an address at the beginning of the autumn term in 1827, it was not busy enthusiasm he emphasized. Rather, the study of science disciplined the mind and chastened and regulated the imagination. And while natural philosophy provided the opportunity for "the most excursive flights of imagination," the "limits of reality" defining Rogers's static universe encouraged restraint and rigor in reasoning and checked that "rage for verbal disputation which has, from the time of Plato to our own, impeded the progress of human understanding."[9] Benjamin Silliman, the foremost proponent of experimental science in the antebellum college, agreed with Rogers. Natural philosophy derived its evidence from experimental inquiry, but it was experiment circumscribed by the divine order, and its major purpose was the display of that order. Indeed, experiment was "nothing but the exhibition of a fact, according to natural laws, which it is not in our power either to create to cancel or to modify."[10] The character of the natural knowledge espoused by Rogers and Silliman, with its emphasis on pious and deferential display, is reflected in the design of the laboratory provided for Silliman at Yale in 1820. Originally a refectory, even after suitable remodeling the laboratory retained the primary function of intellectual nourishment.

Ninety feet by thirty feet, the laboratory was intended to facilitate the display of natural facts. Consequently, two thirds of the building was occupied by the lecture hall. Filled with benches that rose rapidly towards the steeply peaked ceiling so "that no person has anything to intercept this view," the hall focused on the space where the lecturer conducted his experiments. Located here were the tables, furnaces, and chimneys Silliman required for his chemical demonstrations, with a skylight and a ventilator overhead. Behind the demonstration area were glass cases for the storage of apparatus. At the opposite end of the building were several offices, a workroom of twenty by seventeen feet containing a pump, a large fireplace, a forge hearth, and apparatus for "coarse work and cleaning." Another smaller room was "fitted up with a work bench, tools, &c. for mechanical operations, connected with practical chemistry."[11]

Silliman's laboratory was a theater of knowledge. In its function and the arrangement of its spaces, it manifested a distinctive style of natural knowledge and enforced a disciplined and deferential relationship between student and teacher analogous to the relationship between man and God. Silliman's laboratory, and the moral universe it evoked, differ profoundly from the laboratory constituted by Daniel Gilman's new university. To understand how different requires an excursion through the playing field and the gymnasium before returning to the biology laboratory at Johns Hopkins.

PLAYING FIELD AND GYMNASIUM: THE CIRCUMSCRIPTION OF BEHAVIOR

The catastrophe of civil war aggravated the concern of American intellectuals about the maintenance of social order in a society that seemed to be growing more restive, competitive, and anonymous. Both George Fredrickson and Peter

[9] Emma Rogers and W. T. Sedgwick, eds., *The Life and Letters of William Barton Rogers* (Boston/New York: Houghton Mifflin, 1896), Vol. I, p. 45.

[10] Benjamin Silliman, *An Introductory Lecture Delivered in the Laboratory of Yale College* (New Haven, 1828), pp. 47–48.

[11] Ebenezer Baldwin, *Annals of Yale College* (New Haven, 1831), pp. 236–239.

Hall have described the institutional strategies adopted by Northern elites to help them maintain status, preserve culture, and reconcile the centrifugal forces that threatened the nation.[12] The efforts of university reformers to reshape higher education were one of these strategies.

A suggestive symptom of the institutional turmoil of the period is the dramatic increase in the public obsession with sports. Game playing, it appears, provided an opportunity to organize in a spontaneous fashion outside the boundaries of traditional institutions. For one contributor to the *North American Review,* although the sports of the field had been a "privilege of the aristocracy," the new competitive games were different. They were, he claimed, an indicator of the advancing democratization of our institutions. "We live in an age of sharp competition. . . . [I]t behooves us not to disregard this truth: so we shall be better workers, and, what is not less important, happier men." Another contributor predicted that if these competitive social urges were not reconciled within the schools, "we shall tear one another in pieces."[13]

Team sports, which had become a popular means of filling the long periods of waiting between active campaigning during the Civil War, quickly percolated through college campuses after the war. Baseball and football both ignited student interest. The first intercollegiate football game was played between Princeton and Rutgers in 1869. Organization off campus was equally rapid. By 1868 admission was being charged to spectators; in 1876 the National League was formed; and in 1888 the need for supervision and standardized rules inspired the creation of the Amateur Athletic Union.[14]

Public reaction to the presence of sports on campus was mixed. Some feared that the base motives of competitive sport would infiltrate and corrupt the properly academic pursuits of the college. One call for an intercollegiate scholastic competition provoked a vehement rebuttal from the *Nation.* Competition, the magazine argued, bred false pride, distracted young men from more serious intellectual pursuits, and appealed to the "low-minded and brutal who watched. . . . A college is something better than a training place for athletes." The influence of the proposal would not be to "check muscular competition, but only put beside it a mental competition which should outbid it. . . . If we are to have our system of intercollegiate scholarships, let them be instituted under the government of sounder and purer motives."[15]

For many critics, aggressive and competitive individualism, whether exhibited in athletic or in scholarly contests, threatened the pure and sound government of the college; and that was most securely and appropriately situated, as it had been for Rogers and Silliman, not on the field of play, but in the lecture hall and recitation room. As another contributor to the *Nation* put it, contests would "necessarily result in a very harmful interference with the proper work of college students. . . . I would lay down the rule . . . that a college student's first duty and interest is to do the work of the recitation and lecture-room thoroughly."

[12] Hall, *Organization of American Culture* (cit. n. 2); George Fredrickson, *The Inner Civil War, Northern Intellectuals and the Crisis of the Union* (New York: Harper & Row, 1965).

[13] *North American Review,* 1870, *111*:519–520; *113*:344.

[14] For a brief survey of the social history of sports in America, see Harry Edwards, *Sociology of Sport* (Illinois: Dorsey Press, 1973), pp. 23–42.

[15] *The Nation,* 1873, No. 399.

Otherwise, the "conservative influences of real knowledge and thorough discipline" would be displaced by the base and subversive qualities of the playing field.[16]

Ironically, the most vigorous defense of athletics came from a Yale professor of mathematics, E. L. Richards, and it was framed in the terms of pure and sound government. Writing in the *Popular Science Monthly* of 1884, Richards described the schedules of the college teams.[17] Late in the fall attention focused on the football teams, and in order to provide them needed practice, the whole college was urged "to go to the field and play against them." Not everyone, it appears, accepted the invitation; nevertheless, "the force of public opinion created by the sight of these men attending to their physical development, and living according to laws and rules, acts upon the college world to encourage regularity of life and obedience to authority. It is a moral power in the community." For Richards, the playing field at Yale constituted "a little republic of young men with authority for government delegated to presidents, captains, and commodores, and loyally supported by the bodies and resources of the governed." Athletics prepared students for participation in the "larger republic" beyond the campus by fostering courage, perseverance, and resoluteness. Further, "the faculty of organization, executive power, the qualities which enable men to control and lead other men, and again those qualities by which men yield obedience to recognized authority, are all called into action in every boat-race, in every ball-contest, and through all the preliminary training." Situated in a context in which teacher and student could meet, as Richards put it, "without the chilling reserve of the recitation-room," athletics was conducive to the moral order of the college.

If Yale athletes found the playing field less chilling than the traditional meeting places of faculty and students, it was nonetheless a "republic" intended to stress character and discipline just as strongly as the lecture hall and recitation room. Its government promoted deference to one's superiors, respect for legitimate rules, and obedience to properly constituted authority. But this athletic republic also exhibited important differences. The ethos of team play demanded aggressive participation in contrast to the receptive piety of the lecture hall. Competitive games, and the training required by them, offered new models of deference based on the demonstrated mastery of technique. Not least, team sports showed that it was possible to reconcile that aggressive individualism that so worried many Americans with the cooperation and respect for authority demanded by the social order.

In the mixed-up colleges of the 1880s, classrooms became battlegrounds and playing fields classrooms. In the eyes of the public, the college must have seemed to dissolve and reform in new ways. In an 1874 report summarizing recent progress in higher education, *Popular Science Monthly* complimented the country on its growing interest in higher culture. It had been reproachfully argued, the magazine claimed, that a people brought up under a popular form of government would have but little care for higher education. Proof to the contrary was to be found in the academic competitions recently held at Saratoga.

[16] *Ibid.*, 1875, No. 500.
[17] E. L. Richards, "College Athletics," *Popular Science Monthly*, 1884, *24*:446–453.

> [N]ine of the leading colleges of the country entered the lists, and the concourse of people gathered to witness the exercises and note the result was something altogether unprecedented. . . . They came from all parts of the country through sweltering heat, were thickly stowed away in suffocating bedrooms, relished the stale mutton and wilted cucumbers furnished by the landlords, and trailed day after day through miles of grime and smudge to reach the place of inter-collegiate trial, and went wild with tumultuous excitement when one group of students exhibited greater proficiency than the rest.

"It was," the magazine noted, "a great event for the higher education of this land."[18]

For concerned observers, the association of higher education, competitive games, and a scientific journal would not have seemed unusual, for it spoke to worries about the moral order of the college and its role in society. Henry Martin succeeded in founding an American school of physiology despite relatively modest contributions to knowledge because he established in Baltimore a new kind of scientific enterprise. The athletic republicanism of the Yale playing field, antagonistic to the reserve of the lecture hall and stressing team cooperation, clarifies one facet of Martin's achievement. The distance separating Martin's laboratory and Gilman's university from the moral order of Benjamin Silliman's Yale will become clearer if we examine another collegiate institution which, along with the teaching laboratory and organized sports, made its appearance in the latter part of the century—the gymnasium.

For the most part, recreation and physical education in the college were informal and unorganized throughout the antebellum period. The more active sports were reluctantly tolerated and were not, in any event, considered an appropriate part of the curriculum. The recreation that was encouraged respected the pieties of Silliman's polite class rooms. In 1771, Dartmouth's president recommended that students "turn the course of their diversions and exercises for their health to the practice of some manual arts, or cultivation of gardens and other lands, at the proper hours of leisure and intermissions from study." Amherst College provided from its foundation in 1821 for its students to find "plenty of recreation and amusement, either walking, working in flower gardens, or riding."[19]

Shortly before the Civil War the attitudes of college authorities began to change, a shift announced by the building of 1859 of the first gymnasia at Amherst, Yale, and Harvard. These rudimentary structures were the first major buildings devoted to physical training in the college. Thomas Higginson noted the change in 1861, adding that it was remarkable "to have got beyond the period when active sports were actually prohibited. . . . I remember when there was but one boat owned by a Cambridge student, and that boat was soon reported to have been suppressed by the Faculty, on the plea that there was a college law against a student's keeping domestic animals, and a boat was a domestic animal within the meaning of the statute."[20] Despite Higginson, the gymnasia

[18] "Recent Progress in Higher Education," *Pop. Sci. Monthly,* 1874, *5*:630–631.

[19] See E. M. Hartwell, "Physical Training in American Colleges and Universities," *Bureau of Education, Circular of Information No. 5* (Washington, D.C.: G. P. O., 1885), p. 17. Hartwell was one of Martin's earliest graduate students. He earned his Ph.D. in physiology in 1881 with a thesis on the anatomy and physiology of the terrapin. In 1883 he was appointed director of the newly built gymnasium at Johns Hopkins and instructor in physical culture.

[20] *Ibid.*, p. 28.

did not domesticate boats or other illegal fauna of outdoor sports. They did, however, promote indoor and often compulsory gynmastic exercises. Amherst, whose program of physical training may be considered typical, required students to exercise for half an hour four days a week under the careful supervision of an instructor.

Why should college faculties have begun to take seriously the possibilities of recreation? Explicit justifications claimed that regular exercise promoted student health. An uneven emphasis on head over hand in a largely sedentary curriculum exhausted "the physical energies in the midway of the college course," while a moderate amount of exercise, according to Amherst's president, would preserve health and secure "animation and cheerfulness and a higher order of efficient study and intellectual life." The language of this last passage suggests another concern. As it was put in the legislation establishing the department of physical culture at Amherst, "while it may not be expedient to mark the gradation of attainment, as in the intellectual branches, yet regularity, attention, and docility should be carefully noted." In the physiological economy of Edward Hitchcock, the first professor of physical education at an American college, the Amherst regimen was conducive to the "rapid and healthful evaporation of superfluous animal spirits, generated by the physical and mental confinement of study."[21] While one might have hoped that Hitchcock and his president could have agreed on whether student health was threatened by a superfluity or an exhaustion of animal spirits, it is nonetheless clear that a concern for discipline played on the minds of college authorities. If faculties remained uneasy about unregulated outdoor sports of a competitive nature, they still managed a remarkable compromise. The colleges could not ignore the spontaneous activities of a new generation of students, but they could attempt its domestication by defining the proper time, place, and manner of exercise.

The construction of Hemenway Gymnasium at Harvard in 1879, a decade after the accession of Charles Eliot to the presidency, was a landmark in the history of physical education. Made possible by a gift of $100,000 from an alumnus, it was the finest gymnasium yet built. Dudley Sargent was appointed director of the gymnasium and assistant professor of physical training.[22] Sargent was a Yale M.D. who had taught gymnastics at Bowdoin and physical training at Yale; later he became prominent in the public health movement. The gymnasium was built of brick with sandstone trimmings, in the colonial style, with the Harvard coat-of-arms carved over the main window as if to assure the community that the activity conducted within was proper and authorized. One gained entrance by means of an elaborate porch and an inner and outer vestibule leading to an office, an arrangement hinting that, legitimate or not, the world inside needed careful separation from the world without. Next to the office were the dressing room, with several hundred lockers and steam pipes passing through for drying clothes, and the shower room, "arranged for vapor and needle baths, with appliances for giving a lateral, vertical, and descending shower." Over the main hall was iron trusswork with sliding eyebolts and beams to facilitate the positioning of the "swinging apparatus." The building housed "developing apparatus," an armory, and, on the second floor, the rowing machines, the director's office, and rooms for trophies and the inevitable committee meetings. A gallery

[21] *Ibid.*, pp. 30, 27, 33.
[22] *Ibid.*, p. 43.

bordering the main hall doubled as a running track. The basement contained an area reserved for baseball, tennis, and lacrosse practice; rooms for sparring and fencing; more lockers and store rooms; and the boiler. Hemenway represented a major attempt on the part of Harvard to secure its authority over the physical as well as the intellectual development of its charges.

To complement Hemenway's complex division of space, Sargent devised the most highly developed physical training program then available. The program combined close attention to the individual diet, a schedule of anthropometric measurements, and supervised exercise on fifty-six gymnastic "appliances," each designed to develop particular muscles properly. The objective of the program was not to make men "active and strong," but "healthy and enduring." And the mark of health for Sargent was balance and harmony, for both the individual and society. "Perfect health implies a condition in which all parts of the body are properly nourished and harmoniously developed. . . . The researches of physiologists have shown that whenever a certain organ or class of organs becomes relatively too small or large, causing a want of balance or harmony in their action, there is in every case far greater liability to disease. It is in imperfect, ill-balanced organizations that we find the greatest amount of sickness."[23] Sargent and the Harvard gymnasium combined to separate, differentiate, supervise, and sanction—that is, to civilize—recreation and sports through regulated exercise. The "Sargent System," as it came to be known, proved popular at Harvard and at a large number of other institutions in the years following Hemenway's construction.

Beneath the apparent concern of college officials with student health lurked, it is clear, a very real worry about the virtues of regularity, efficiency, respect, and obedience. Gymnasia and programs in physical education were organizational means of alleviating these worries; they proved successful with both faculty and students because, on the one hand, they mandated the time, place, and technique of exercise, but not, on the other hand, its point and substance. Richards had argued that the playing field was a perfectly appropriate locus for the affirmation of law, discipline, and character; in fact, he maintained that the growth of competitive field sports had led to a dramatic decrease in campus disorders. Harvard officials, on the contrary, felt that such activities undermined the authority of the college, and banned intercollegiate football from the campus in 1883 as a "brutal and dangerous game."[24] The playing field and the gymnasium were alike, however, in an important sense: both were vigorous experiments in the shaping of new spaces within the polity of knowledge and in the sanctioning of new styles of behavior proper in those contexts.

The historian Huizinga once claimed that civilization arose out of play, and eloquently linked together as ritual arenas institutions that provoked intense concern on the part of Victorian Americans. "The arena, the card-table, the magic circle, the temple, the stage, the screen, the tennis court, the court of justice, etc., are all in form and function playgrounds, i.e. forbidden spots, isolated, hedged round, hallowed, within which special rules obtain. All are temporary worlds within the ordinary world, dedicated to the performance of an act apart." Daniel Gilman, E. L. Richards, and Dudley Sargent would have agreed

[23] *Ibid.*, pp. 45–46.
[24] *Ibid.*, pp. 107–108.

that the laboratory, the playing field, and the gymansium were places apart. They would have agreed further with Huizinga that the "act apart" had another, very positive feature: play "creates order, *is* order. Into an imperfect world and into the confusion of life it brings a temporary, a limited perfection."[25]

THE GYMNASIUM, THE PLAYING FIELD, AND THE LABORATORY

"Well, Dr. Martin," urged the chairman of the building committee, "let us get it right when we are about it."[26] And Martin, indeed, got it right. His happiest times in Baltimore might have been those months in 1883 when he was making almost daily inspection tours of the new building. "If I omit a day in going to the laboratory something has been done wrong and has to be undone."[27] When it was finished, four years behind the Hemenway Gymnasium and a year before Richards's defense of the playing field, the new biology laboratory at Johns Hopkins was one of the finest facilities for biology in the world. Martin was proud of the laboratory, and at its formal opening in 1884, he pointed out to his audience "that stately building on the top of the hills. . . . Substantial, . . . well thought out, suited to its ends, . . . it is now for the biologists to see that their work agrees in character with the building."[28]

A modest flight of stairs and entrance led to the first floor, where there was an office for the chief assistant, storerooms for reagents and lecture apparatus, a lecture room, and a large workroom for the general instruction of less advanced students. The second floor featured workrooms for advanced morphology, botany, and microphotography, a library, a lecture room, and an office for another assistant. The top floor devoted three large rooms to the investigations of advanced students in histology and physiology and smaller rooms to work with the balance and for instrument construction and repair; more offices, Martin's among them, were located on this floor. The basement contained the heating facilities and workrooms for chemical and electrophysiology.[29]

There were other laboratories with better equipment or where better research was done. But the Hopkins laboratory was especially comprehensive. During the previous seven years, Martin created a complete program of instruction in biology, extending from introductory classes for undergraduates, through advanced training for graduate students, to the research program designed to study the physiology of the mammalian heart. He not only designed the laboratory, but he created the instruction which filled it. In his seventeen years in Baltimore, Martin proved a master craftsman of laboratories.

While Martin made few major contributions to biological knowledge, the quality of his early achievements nonetheless provided important lessons for his students. Henry Sewall, his first graduate assistant, publicly admitted that

[25] J. Huizinga, *Homo Ludens: A Study of the Play Element in Culture* (Boston: Beacon Press, 1955), pp. 8–13.

[26] Henry Martin, "Modern Physiological Laboratories—What They Are and Why They Are, An Address Delivered on the Occasion of the Formal Opening of the New Biological Laboratory of the Johns Hopkins University, January 2, 1884," in *Physiological Papers* (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Univ. Press, 1895), p. 227.

[27] Martin to Gilman, 11 July 1883, Gilman Papers.

[28] Martin, "Modern Physiological Laboratories," pp. 227–228.

[29] See Daniel Gilman, *The Eighth Annual Report of the President of the Johns Hopkins University*, 1884.

Martin was no genius, only "an upright, high-minded man with human foibles," common sense, and tact. "He possessed no very extraordinary talent or learning." And he added: "It is, I think, worthwhile enquiring how a young man entering at the age of twenty-eight, without the foundations of experience, upon an academic position whose ideas from the outset departed radically from any that had hitherto been aimed at in the pedagogic history of America, had, as I believe, come to deserve the foremost niche in the temple of American physiology." Sewall then answered his own question. "Martin was the pioneer professional coach in scientific medical team work in America."[30]

While Martin made no great discoveries, he was a master of technique. More frequently than not, he would resolve tricky experimental problems through the invention of ingenious devices and procedures. His experimental ingenuity ranged from the simple, the invention of a self-feeding chronograph pen, to the complex, the construction of delicate instruments for recording muscular motion and arterial pressure. Martin's greatest invention was his method for the nervous isolation of the living heart, which has been called "the greatest single contribution ever made from an American physiological laboratory."[31]

Martin's talents as a coach were well understood by Henry Sewall. Recalling his Hopkins experience, Sewall noted that in the early days of biology "knowledge was founded chiefly on authority, not on individual research. True enough, certain original spirits . . . broke through the constraints of convention and lifted here and there a torch to inflame the mind. But the prosecution of original research requires a devoted union of aggressiveness, patience, courage, and self-denial which rarely thrives in isolation. What the Johns Hopkins did for science . . . was to offer a culture medium and an incubator for scientific ambition and ideas. Here young men were invited to study and engage in original research under the direction of those who themselves were skilled investigators and amid the stimulating companionship of contemporaries whose talents had already marked them out as leaders for the future."[32] Martin was generous not only in inviting his students to participate in his program of research, but also in publicly recognizing the cooperative nature of experimental results. His method for the isolation of the mammalian heart had taken time to perfect and had involved the contributions of so many, it was difficult to separate them. "[I] now hardly know what part of the perfected method is mine, what that of one or another of my pupils and assistants. The method as it now stands is the Baltimore method, and not that of any one individual."[33]

Martin's experimental results were cooperatively constructed. To this degree, they are different from the facts exhibited in the early laboratory of Benjamin Silliman, facts that were fundamental, unchangeable icons and divine texts. Silliman's role as experimenter was to collect, edit, and display these texts, and to instruct his audience in their reading. As the center of gravity in the scientific laboratory shifted from lecture hall to workroom, the accents of knowledge

[30] Sewall, "Henry Newell Martin."

[31] Walter Meek, "The Beginnings of American Physiology," *Annals of Medical History,* 1928, *10*:124.

[32] Sewall, "Henry Newell Martin," p. 328.

[33] Henry Martin, "The Influence Upon the Pulse Rate of Variations of Arterial Press, of Venous Pressure, and of Temperature," in *Physiological Papers,* p. 24.

moved from stasis to process, from the exhibition of fact to the imparting of rule and method.

Silliman's chemical laboratory of 1820 was a theater of knowledge in which the static arrangement of teacher and audience enforced by the lecture hall mimicked the hierarchy of the divine order of nature. Martin's laboratory, in contrast, like Gilman's university, constituted a novel "field" arranged to accommodate the dynamic character of cooperative science, the construction of experimental knowledge, and preliminary training. In this sense, Gilman's university and Martin's laboratory, the Yale playing fields of E. L. Richards, and Sargent's Hemenway Gymnasium represent similar accomplishments. All of them were efforts to create novel spaces "hedged round" and devoted to the acting out of new forms of order.

The proprieties of manner and method emphasized by these three new institutions touched a responsive chord in late nineteenth-century Americans. In a culture where "fixed ideals" were being replaced by Eliot's "pluralism of ideas," the cultivation of legitimate method allowed Daniel Gilman, as it did Sargent and Richards as well, to persuade his audience that the revolutionary changes over which he presided were in the best interests of discipline and character. Consequently, Gilman could claim that the modern university merely extended, in ways appropriate to new social conditions, the traditional function of the older college. "I can never rid myself of the belief," he said, "that the essential value of the university does not depend on the discoveries it makes, or the knowledge it accumulates and imparts, but in the character which it develops."[34]

Laboratory training strengthened character and provided a new model of social harmony. If it was no longer possible to agree on fixed ideals, it might yet prove possible to agree on method. "The whole university becomes a laboratory where everybody is busy," Gilman had said. The friendship of younger and more advanced students "acts as a powerful stimulant upon those who are still in an earlier stage of discipline," for they observe the results of devotion to study. Furthermore, the new field of the laboratory allowed students from different regions and backgrounds to meet on the common ground of method. "[I]t includes men of diverse antecedents, training, and expectations, and leads to that knowledge of human nature and civil society which comes from an acquaintance with men of widely different circumstances. The poor and the rich, the city boy and the country boy, the foreigner and the native, the quick and the slow, the lover of books and the lover of experiment, are brought together in the same class rooms, laboratories, and societies."[35] Our earlier contributor to the *North American Review* had worried that unless the schools learned to reconcile the social forces threatening Americans, we would "tear one another to pieces." The university as laboratory was one answer to that need.

In its early days, the Hopkins certainly seemed a powerful force of reconciliation in Baltimore. A Southern city in a Southern state, Baltimore was yet dependent on Northern enterprise. Its social, economic, and political conflicts were divisive. Gilman's recollections of his first winter in the city are thus notable. While the Civil War was not forgotten, pride in the new school permitted

[34] Gilman, *Eighth Annual Report*, p. 64.
[35] Gilman, *Seventh Annual Report*, p. 89.

the citizens of Baltimore to cooperate in the support of an institution devoted to science. "We have not had such a gathering," it was remarked after one such reunion," since 1861. Men are here who have not met on common ground since the election of Lincoln."[36]

The Yale playing fields, the Harvard gymnasium, and the Hopkins laboratory "hedged round" new sorts of games. Each had both a particular object and a general purpose. The object of the games played on the fields at Yale was to score points against an opponent. The larger purpose was more serious; it was to create a "little republic" as a moral force within the school and as preparation for life. The supervised recreation conducted within the confines of Hemenway Gymnasium was meant to induce physical well-being in the individual; its larger purpose was to promote healthy balance in the social organism. The laboratory, as did these other places "set apart," held the promise of new order in the playing of its game. If its immediate end was the solution of experimental problems and the creation of knowledge, in its larger purpose it was the most important game of the age. For Americans befuddled by the conundrums of modernization, the laboratory sanctified the riddle-game and acted out the solving of puzzles. If it was no longer possible to train an ideal student imbued with fixed, universal ideals, as Eliot told his audience that evening, it was now possible to teach students to play the game of the laboratory. And it might be that the talent of solving puzzles was even more important than finding the answers.

[36] Daniel Gilman, *The Launching of a University, and Other Papers; A Sheaf of Remembrances*, 1906, p. 61.

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The Beginning of Organized Collegiate Sport

AFTER STUDENTS ORGANIZED IT, COLLEGIATE SPORT REVOLUTIONIZED campus life, turned institutions of higher education into athletic agencies, brought changes in the curriculum and influenced administrative policy. It was the object of state legislation and the expressed concern of congressmen, senators and presidents. In many ways, sport contributed to the destruction of the isolated academic world and helped make the nation more conscious of its colleges. In view of its impact upon the college and university when, where and why the informal games of students were transformed into highly organized enterprises are questions worthy of consideration.

Educational historians, Henry D. Sheldon,[1] Frederick Rudolph,[2] and John Braubacher and Willis Rudy[3] have devoted attention to these questions. Each author assumed the position that sport was only one of many activities students organized during the second half of the 19th century, and that the development coincided with changes in the nature of the student body and the purpose of the college. They concluded that the new type of student was gregarious and organizations provided him with an opportunity to identify with the group. Thus, students came to accept participation in extracurricular activities as an extremely important part of their educational experience.

The ante-bellum campus was almost devoid of sport. Students had not learned to play with seriousness of purpose and faculty had not discovered that the collegiate experience should consist of more than intellectual development and moral improvement. Student life was dull, Spartan, well-regulated and academically rigorous. Austere faculty members, usually former clergymen, exercised complete control over every aspect of the lives of their charges. They generally regarded play as a waste of time but per-

[1] *Student Life and Customs* (New York, 1901).
[2] *The American College and University: A History* (New York, 1962).
[3] *Higher Education in Transition, An American History: 1636–1956* (New York, 1958).

mitted it unless the activity became too offensive.[4] But then, students were not very interested in playing games. Their major concern was that of devising ways to harass the faculty, whose position of absolute authority made them a natural enemy. Riot and disorder were frequent, and each school year was marked by cases of personal assault upon members of the faculty, overturning of stoves and breaking of windows and doors. On occasion, dynamite and fire were used to destroy buildings. Most disturbances, often rebellious, grew out of disagreements over regulations, food and class procedures. Resentment over the emphasis on study gave rise to the first campus traditions.[5]

Not all educators were entirely unaware of the fact that students had needs other than accomplishment in letters. Following the suggestions of philosophers, educational innovators, and physicians of the Enlightenment, they encouraged the institution of the first organized physical activity programs.[6] Gymnasiums were established at Harvard, Yale, Amherst, Williams, Brown, Virginia, the College of Charleston (South Carolina) and Dartmouth prior to 1830. Health was the primary concern but in at least one instance strenuous exercise was also viewed as a means of preventing campus disorders. The activity, it was proposed, would work off the excess energies.[7]

Interest in physical training was not confined to the college campus. Gymnasiums were opened in Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and owners of the revolutionary Round Hill School at Northampton, Massachusetts, accorded its exercise program a prominent place in the curriculum. Support for the establishment of physical education also came from editors of *The American Journal of Education.* But despite the efforts of educators and community leaders to interest students in formalized exercise, the gymnasium movement came to an end during the 1830s.[8]

Formalized physical training failed to generate sufficient interest and sports had not attracted the attention of students. However, in the 1840s, students were participating in a wide variety of ball games: football, baseball, townball, cricket, wicket, fives and shinny, among others. Each student body had its own favorite activities but associations had not been organized

[4]Two excellent accounts of ante-bellum student life are Andrew P. Peabody, *Harvard Reminiscences* (Boston, 1888) and Sheldon, *Student Life.*

[5]Benjamin H. Hall, *A Collection of College Words and Customs* (Cambridge, Mass., 1851), pp. 27–32, 45–49, 55–66.

[6]John R. Betts, "Mind and Body in Early American Thought," *Journal of American History*, LIV (Mar. 1968), 793.

[7]*Annual Report of the President of Harvard University to the Overseers, 1825–26* (Cambridge, Mass., 1827), pp. 35, 42, 52; *Report of a Committee of the Overseers of Harvard College, January 6, 1825* (Cambridge, Mass., 1825), p. 47.

[8]Fred E. Leonard and R. Tait McKenzie, *A Guide to the History of Physical Education* (Philadelphia, 1923), p. 250.

for the purpose of promoting participation, and therefore contests were staged infrequently.

The dimension added to sport which brought about the change in student attitude and practice was the intercollegiate contest. Following the establishment of competition between schools, organizations were created and sports participation conducted on a regular basis. The transformation began when undergraduates at Yale and Harvard formed the original sports clubs and later engaged in America's first intercollegiate athletic event. It was due to their efforts that intercollegiate competition developed into an activity which led to the establishment of organized sport at other colleges.

A boat club was formed at Yale in 1843 and at Harvard one year later. During the next few years additional groups were organized at both colleges. They did not engage in competitive rowing, but confined their activity to recreational boating and social outings until 1852, when the one existing Harvard club and two of Yale's three crews raced on New Hampshire's Lake Winnepesaukee.[9] Values which later made such events so important were not attached to the first contest, or to the second one in 1855. However, the meetings did have a measure of influence upon the sport. There was increased involvement and a modification in the nature of participation. News of the regattas prompted students at Brown to revive the sport and boating clubs appeared for the first time at the University of Pennsylvania, Trinity and Dartmouth. New clubs were formed at Harvard and Yale. In 1853 Yale's six crews united as the Navy, and boatmen belonging to Harvard's five clubs adopted a similar plan two years later. The commencement regatta was inaugurated but competitive rowing continued to be less attractive than social boating. No contest between Harvard and Yale crews took place in 1856 or 1857, but by the late spring of 1858 students had found a reason for staging another one. It was to serve as evidence of the collegians' interest in virile pursuits.

In the 1840s and 1850s students had been frequently accused of being inferior to their British counterparts in manly qualities. A British Consul to Boston wrote:

> A Boston boy is a picture of prematurity. It can almost be said that every man is born middle aged in every city in the Union. The principal business seems to be to grow old as fast as possible. He enters college at fourteen and graduates at seventeen into the business world. The interval between their leaving school and commencing their business career offers no occupation to give either gracefulness or strength to body or mind. Athletic games and bolder field sports being unknown . . . all that is left is chewing, smoking, and drinking. . . . Young men

[9]James M. Whiton, "The First Harvard-Yale Regatta," *Outlook*, LXVIII (June 1901), 286–89.

made of such materials as I describe are not young men at all . . . They have no breadth either of shoulders, information, or ambition. Their physical powers are subdued, and their mental capability cribbed into narrow limits.[10]

An American writer declared that American boys were "an apathetic-brained, a pale pasty-faced, narrow-chested, spindle-shanked, dwarfed race—mere walking manikins to advertise the last cut of the fashionable tailor."[11] They could, he concluded, improve themselves and change the habits of the nation if they would subscribe to the attitude of British students toward sport.

Another critic proposed that the fault could be corrected only if American students would realize that commonplace essays in turgid language or poems in halting verse with borrowed thought were not evidences of intellectual accomplishment and sport was not a waste of time. The academic achievements of the British are far superior to those of American students, and the leading scholars in their institutions are often the most outstanding athletes, he wrote. "Our magazine," he continued, "had rather chronicle a great boat-race at Harvard or Yale, or a cricket-match with the United States Eleven, than all the prize poems or orations on Lafayette that are produced in half a century."[12] His observations brought pleas for the adoption of sport and prompted one student editor to challenge his fellow classmates with the question: "Will a kind fortune ever bring the day when the first scholar of his class can also claim the high honor of being the stoutest oarsman of the College?"[13]

Pleas for the establishment of sport also came from ministers and literary persons. Thomas W. Higginson, a muscular Christian who was both, wrote the most effective American work in support of sport during the ante-bellum period, "Saints and their Bodies."[14] Following the 1860 intercollegiate regatta, a reporter for the New York *Tribune* expressed the opinion that Higginson's influence was primarily responsible for the recent great change in the attitude of college boys toward sport.[15] Higginson's article also prompted Oliver W. Holmes to present his thoughts on the subject. Holmes was convinced that greater participation in sport would improve everything in American life from sermons of the clergy to the physical well-being of individuals. The result of the negative attitude toward sport, in his view, was the propagation of forms which were un-

[10]Thomas C. Grattan, *Observations of a British Consul, 1839–46* (London, 1859), as reprinted in Allan Nevins, ed., *American Social History as Recorded by British Travellers* (New York, 1923), pp. 250–51.

[11]"Why We Get Sick," *Harper's Magazine*, XIII (Oct. 1856), 646.

[12]"College Life in New England," *Harper's Weekly*, I (Aug. 1857), 488–89.

[13]"Editor's Table," *Harvard Magazine*, IV (Apr. 1858), 134.

[14]*Atlantic Monthly*, I (Mar. 1858), 582–95.

[15]"The Days of the Regatta at Worcester," New York *Tribune*, July 27, 1860.

worthy of membership in the human race. He wrote:

> I am satisfied that such a set of black-coated, stiff-jointed, soft muscled, paste-complexioned youth as we can boast in our Atlantic cities never before sprang from the loins of Anglo-Saxon lineage . . . We have a few good boatmen, —no good horsemen that I hear of,—nothing remarkable, I believe, in cricketing,—and as for any great athletic feat performed by a gentleman in these latitudes, society would drop a man who should run round the Common in five minutes.[16]

Henry W. Beecher and Edward Everett were also among the active crusaders for sport.[17]

The campaign of Higginson, Holmes and others was highly effective, and once again the British influence is seen, for it became known as the Muscular Christianity Movement, a term previously used to describe the emerging British attitude toward sport. Charles Kingsley was the chief apostle of Muscular Christianity, but the cult of athleticism first received public expression in Thomas Hughes' novel, *Tom Brown's Schooldays* (1857). Hughes' story about life at Rugby School romanticized sport and glorified the work of Thomas Arnold, its headmaster.[18] Soon after the British novel appeared in America, college boys were actively engaged in efforts to emulate practices detailed by the author.

The impact of the American version of Muscular Christianity and *Tom Brown's Schooldays* was so great that one student boasted: "We are hastening to that millennial day so anxiously desired by one of our editors when the first scholar can also claim the stoutest oar of the college." It was due to the influence of Higginson, Holmes and Hughes, he wrote, that a "multitude from every class are playing at base or cricket, in a manner that would excite the admiration, even if it shocked the taste, of Tom Brown and his fellows of Rugby."[19] Within two years, emphasis on sport had reached such proportions that President Cornelius C. Felton of Harvard took measures to confine it to acceptable limits. In defense of his action, he reminded the Overseers that the Christian religion was based upon scripture, not muscle. "The language of some of the recent discussions," he reported, "seems to imply that muscular development is identical with moral, intellectual, and religious progress. It seems to be thought the panacea for all the evils under which humanity labors."[20]

[16]"The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table," *Atlantic Monthly*, I (May 1858), 881.

[17]Arthur C. Cole, "Our Sporting Grandfathers: The Cult of Athletics at its Source," *Atlantic Monthly*, CL (July 1932), 88–96.

[18]Evaluations of the impact of Hughes' novel upon British life can be found in E. G. Dunning, "Football in its Early Stages," *History Today*, XIII (Dec. 1963), 838–47; and Edward C. Mack and W. H. G. Armytage, *Thomas Hughes: The Life of the Author of Tom Brown's Schooldays* (London, 1952).

[19][Henry G. Spaulding], "Mens Sana," *Harvard Magazine*, IV (June 1858), 201.

[20]*Annual Report of the President of Harvard College to the Overseers, 1859–60* (Cambridge, Mass., 1860), p. 22.

Suggestions for the revival of intercollegiate competition came in 1858 from an editor of Harvard's student magazine. Reports by American correspondents of the Oxford-Cambridge race in which they lauded the British for their display of physical prowess and expressed "lugubrious lament for the entire disregard of exercise among Americans,"[21] disturbed him. His idea was to discredit such observations with a grand regatta in which crews from all New England colleges would compete. "What say ye, Yale, Dartmouth, Brown, Columbia, Harvard," he asked, "shall we introduce a new institution into America?"[22] In response, representatives from Harvard, Brown, Trinity and Yale met at New Haven, Connecticut, on May 26, 1858. They organized the College Rowing Association and voted to stage an annual regatta. The regatta did not take place that year due to a training accident in which a Yale crewman lost his life, but was held successfully in 1859 and 1860. Following the 1860 regatta in which crews from only Yale and Harvard participated, no intercollegiate competition in the sport took place until Yale and Harvard met again in 1864. Through 1870 races were limited to crews from the same two schools. Publicity attending the annual regattas and the 1869 Harvard-Oxford race brought numerous requests from other colleges for permission to enter the competition. Yale's crewmen were opposed to the idea but representatives from Harvard, Brown, Massachusetts Agricultural College and Bowdoin formed the Rowing Association of American Colleges for the purpose of staging an annual union regatta. Organized sport was given additional impetus in 1871, when the crew from Massachusetts Agricultural College won the first race staged by the new association. The victory encouraged collegians on other campuses, and four years later crews from thirteen schools were trying to win recognition on Lake Saratoga for their institutions.

By 1876 students at eastern institutions had established the sports which would be adopted by collegians throughout the nation. Crew was the first organized sport and the one around which values developed which made intercollegiate competition so important. The first regatta was arranged by a railroad superintendent as a business venture. Students considered it a "jolly lark," and the second race was hardly more important. The question of national honor gave them a reason for planning the union regatta of 1859, but the objectives of rescuing America "from the reproach of being a nation of dyspeptics" or proving the virility of collegians were not ample motivations.

The regatta soon became more than a demonstration of interest in manly pursuits or a contest between rival crews. Students and the public began to

[21]"Editor's Table," *Harvard Magazine*, IV (May 1858), 178.
[22]*Ibid.*, p. 179.

regard victory as a measure of an institution's prestige. The amount as well as the type of coverage given the races in public and student newspapers and magazines made contest results measures of institutional merit. In 1852, no editor devoted more than a few inches to the race, but by 1875 accounts of the annual regatta were feature items in nationally distributed magazines and received front-page treatment in the leading newspapers. The increased coverage focused attention on the winning crew to the extent that one partisan reporter thought it necessary to remind readers that despite the victory Yale was still a "little in the rear of Harvard in its *machinery* for eduction . . . ,"[23] and a student declared that championships were "sacredly connected with the glory of Alma Mater herself."[24]

Crew contributed either directly or indirectly to the adoption and establishment of other sports. Instead of entering regatta competition, students at some schools turned to other sports. They organized teams, issued challenges and entered into intercollegiate competition. In some cases the new sports first gained favor when added to the program of regatta week.

Collegians occasionally engaged in various bat and ball games until they turned in the late 1850s to the recently standardized game of baseball. In 1859, Princeton students formed a baseball society; two years later there were six teams. Amherst and Williams played the first intercollegiate contest in 1859, but the sport grew slowly until it was made a part of the regatta program in 1864 and Yale and Harvard teams began playing each other in 1868. In the 1870s many college teams in the East were playing extensive schedules. In 1870 the Harvard University Baseball Club played 44 games. Following regular season play the team went on a tour of northern, southern and western cities. During the trip, all but one of 26 games were played against professional clubs. By 1879, the popularity of the sport was such that an association to regulate it was deemed desirable and representatives from Harvard, Brown, Amherst, Princeton and Dartmouth founded an intercollegiate baseball league.

Track and field competition on an organized basis had been engaged in by students at only two schools prior to the first intercollegiate contests, at Columbia in 1869 and Yale in 1872. The first athletic meeting featuring competition between schools was held at the time of the 1873 regatta. It consisted of a single-event program in which athletes from Amherst, Cornell and McGill (Canada) ran a two-mile race. The new sport received much additional publicity because it was a part of the regatta program. This made it attractive to aspiring athletes on several campuses, and athletic associations were formed for the purpose of preparing competitors for intercollegiate meets. Of colleges with athletic clubs, only Harvard,

[23]"The Regatta," *Worcester Palladium*, Aug. 3, 1859.
[24]"The College Regatta," *Yale Literary Magazine*, XXX (Oct. 1864), 13.

Yale, Amherst, Columbia, Cornell, Princeton, Trinity, Union, Wesleyan and Williams sent representatives to the meeting in 1875 which led to the formation of the Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America. The new organization held its first championship meet in 1876. It was a ten-event program.

Football had been played on several campuses as "pickup games" or as "class rushes" for several decades prior to the first intercollegiate contest in 1869. Issuance of the challenge may have been prompted by the outcome of a baseball game the previous spring. Following the Princeton-Rutgers games that year, teams were organized at several colleges, and a few of them were soon involved in intercollegiate play. However, the sport did not actually begin its rise to the position of prominence it attained in the 1890s until the first Yale-Harvard contest in 1875. The next year, at the invitation of the Princeton club, representatives of four football associations met for the purpose of forming an intercollegiate association to adopt a common set of playing rules. Of the schools represented, Harvard, Princeton and Columbia became charter members of the Intercollegiate Football Association.

By 1876, when collegians had created associations for conducting intercollegiate competition in crew, baseball, track and field and football, organized sport was well established at most of the leading institutions in the East. Formalized participation in crew began in the 1840s, baseball in the 1850s, football in the 1860s and track and field in the 1870s, but widespread adoption of these sports as campus activities did not take place until interest in them had been generated by intercollegiate contests. Following their successful establishment, campus organizations expanded. The intensity of activity enhanced the selection and training of college athletes. From this beginning an ever increasing number of students were attracted to organized sport and participation in it soon became popular. Intercollegiate sport was in large measure the product of a favorable press during the decade following the Civil War. This publicity encouraged participation because the outcome of events was considered "sacredly connected with the glory of Alma Mater herself." No other factor was more important in determining the nature and content of organized collegiate sport.

A History of Sports of The Men's Athletic Association
of
Westfield State College

by

Don Farr
class of 1957

used for

The History of Athletics at
Westfield State

by

Bob Farr
class of 1955

This paper is dedicated to four men who were instrumental in the formation of the physical education and athletic program at Westfield State College.

PRESIDENT EDWARD J. SCANLON

DEAN FREDERICK S. CONLIN

DEAN EDWARD B. WELCH

COACH EDWARD S. KOSIOR

Compiled and recorded by Donald W. Farr, class of 1957, B.S. Ed.
1960, M. Ed.

This research paper is also found in scrapbook #25 (1964-1965) of the Scrapbooks Collection in the Westfield State University Archives

A HISTORY OF SPORTS & THE MEN'S ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION AT WESTFIELD STATE COLLEGE

Compiled and recorded by Donald Farr, class of 1957.

1938- Men's Athletic Association founded at W.S.T.C. 14 men on campus. Faculty Advisor... Prof. Frederick S. Conlin.

1938-39...First M.A.A. Council. President..Kenneth O'Neil
Vice President..Edward Meacham(deceased)
Secretary..Everett Bush. Treasurer..John McKay.
Manager of basketball..Thomas Hussey. 1st manager
Active members.. Earl Wilson,who was the first basketball captain in 1939 and who died in World War II. Other active members in first M.A.A. Jim Dowd, Bill Fitzgerald,Anthony Barcewicz,Joseph Homicki,Jimmy Gorman and James Garvey.

1939-40.. Tim Burns was president of the M.A.A.
1940-41.. Kenneth O'Neil was president of the M.A.A.

1937-1940.. First Basketball Team
Coaches Prof. Frederick S. Conlin & Stanley Bush. Stanley Bush was brother of Everett Bush and a student at Springfield College.

Schedule

North Adams vs W.S.T.C. (Home & Away)
W.S.T.C. At Hyannis College, Cape Cod, Mass.

1940-1941..Coaches Stanley Bush and Prof. Frederick S. Conlin.

Schedule

W.S.T.C. vs North Adams (Home and Away)
W.S.T.C. vs Hyannis College at Home

1942-46..No athletic program-World War ll.

1947-49..Coach Tom Hogan Jr. at W.S.T.C.
Dec. 6,1947..W.S.T.C. vs Keene Teachers at N.H. This was the first basketball team of the post-war era.

1948...Prof.Frederick S.Conlin finished his tenth and final year as coach, faculty advisor, and inspirational guide for this new era in the men's athletic history at W.S.T.C.

1948-49 Coach Tom Hogan at W.S.T.C. Faculty Advisor..Prof.Edward B.Welch
Schedule ... 21 Games
Team Picture appeared in yearbook for first time.

1949-50..Coach John Lay-Graduate Student at Springfield College.
Jan. 11,1950..W.S.T.C. plays at Boston Garden-Bill Crean high scorer.

1950....Baseball was begun and the team played other colleges on a formal basis. First baseball coach... Prof. Edward B. Welch.

1950-1956...Coach Edward Kosior takes over as coach of baseball and basketball at W.S.T.C.

MEN'S ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION & SPORTS AT WESTFIELD STATE COLLEGE

Historical Background

College opened at Barre, Mass. Sept. 4, 1839..Moved to Westfield in 1844.
Normal School..April 18, 1892 1855..First formal graduation.

Year	Enrollment since 1839	Diplomas since 1855
1883-84	3,190 - No physical ed.program	1,059
1887-88	3,465 - No physical ed.program	1,175
1893-94	3,904 - Physical Culture Swedish Gymnastics (Ling System)	1,335
1900-01	4,227 492 Men Admitted since 1839	1,584
1908-09	4,998 500 Men Admitted since 1839	2,116
1916-17	5,849 38 Weeks Physical Training 2 Recitation Periods weekly - 3 lines of formal gymnastics, games and folk dancing..Miss Edith L. Cummings	2,765
1917-18	5,926	2,863
1920-21	6,093 Mrs. Helen M. Blague	3,047
1924-25	6,498 Miss Marion C. Cross Two year course- 2nd year for phys. ed. methods	3,363
1925-26	Physical Education teacher Miss Doris Neal	
1926-27	Theresa Lammers begins her thirty-nine years at the college as physical education teacher FOR WOMEN - 17 YEARS	
1943-44	Dr. Lammers appointed head of biology department Miss Erna M. Bayless new physical education teacher.	

Men disappeared from campus from 1913-1938.
1939..Two men in graduation class..Michael Davitt Fox, Walter Broderick.
1940..One man in graduation class..Robert MacDowell
1941..No men graduating.
1942..Kenneth O'Neil..only male graduate..presently Assistant Superintandent of Westfield Public Schools.

SEPT. 1956 DR. LAMMERS APPOINTED CHAIRMAN OF THE DEPARTMENT OF BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES

Space has been allotted on each page to record future data.

ALL TIME BASKETBALL RECORDS

1950-51...Won 15	Lost 2	
1951-52...Won 7	Lost 6	
1952-53...Won 6	Lost 6	
1953-54...Won 7	Lost 6	
1954-55...Won 11	Lost 6	
1955-56...Won 13 14	Lost 12 11	
1956-57...Won 13	Lost 12	
1957-58...Won 10	Lost 12	
1958-59...Won 8	Lost 12	
1959-60...Won 9	Lost 13	
1960-61...Won 7	Lost 14	
1961-62...Won 7	Lost 12	
1962-63...Won 9	Lost 11	
1963-64...Won 6	Lost 14	
1964-65...Won 6	Lost 15	
1965-66..WON 12	LOST 10	
1966-67 WON 12	LOST 9	
1967-68 WON 17	LOST 8	

1950-51

Eighth in Converse Basketball Yearbook
Fewest defeats behind Columbia,
Kentucky, West Virginia Tech.

Coaches

1950-56..Edward Kosior
1956-58..Charles D. Hagan
1958-61..Allan Thomas
1961-63..William Flynn
1963- ..F.Paul Bogan

TEAM RECORDS

Most Points..1951-52 W.S.T.C. 110 to North Adams 96..two overtimes
Most Points..Regulation game..1950-51..Westfield 100..Worcester Jr. 60
1963-64..Westfield 95..Boston State 92..Home Court Record
Most Baskets..1951-52..48 against North Adams..two overtimes
Most Baskets.. Regulation game..1950-51..45 against Worcester Jr.College
1956-57..41 against Willimantic
Most Foul Shots Made..1954-55..32 against Hillyer College
1955-56..31 against Hampden College
Most Points Scored..First Half..1950-51..60 against Worcester Jr.College
1954-55..50 against Quinnipiac
Second Half..1955-56..57 against Farmington,Maine
1956-57..59 against Fitchburg

Most Games Won..1950-51..15
Least Games Lost..1950-51 ..2

Most Team Points..1955-56..1875.. 75 average
Most Team Baskets..1955-56.. 718..Most fouls scored..439
Best Team Scoring Average..1954-55..80 points..71 on defense..1360 offense
Most Team Rebounds..1964-65..660
Best Foul Shooting Percentage..1951-52..190 out of 263..70.9%
Most Rebounds One Game..1963-64..46 against Willimantic

BASKETBALL CAPTAINS AT W.S.T.C.

1938-39....Earl Wilson
1939-40....Earl Wilson
1948-49....Joseph De Foe
1949-50....Joseph De Foe
1950-51....Edward Tenero & Peter Statis (Co-Captains)
1951-52....Edward Tenero
1952-53....Bill Miller & Chester Symancyk (Co-Captains)
1953-54....Robert A. Farr
1954-55....Robert A. Farr
1955-56....Donald W. Farr
1956-57....Donald W. Farr
1957-58....Edward Kleczek
1958-59....Lawrence Maxwell & Robert Whitman (Co-Captains)
1959-60....Lawrence Maxwell & Edward Trzcienski (Co-Captains)
1960-61....Lawrence Maxwell
1961-62....Jack Smith
1962-63....Joseph Moynahan & James Fallon (Co-Captains)
1963-64....Gerald Guiel
1964-65....Gerald Guiel
1965-66...DAVID SHEA
1966-67...ROBERT FARIAS - RON KNOWE
1967-68... GAME CAPTAINS

Home basketball games played at Westfield Armory & Westfield High School.

Intra-murals..Stickball..1949..touch football..basketball in YMCA and Dickenson Hall.

March 5, 1956..Prof. Edward B. Welch finishes eight years as faculty advisor to the M.A.A. He is succeeded by Charles Hagan.

March 10, 1956...Testmonial Dinner is held for Coach Edward S. Kosior who leaves us after six years of devoted service to the Men's Athletic Program at W.S.T.C.

1956-57..Physical Education Instructor Charles D. Hagan new coach.
Excellent athletic facilities at our new college.
Intra-murals are volleyball, basketball, touch football, baseball.

March 1956..Westfield enters popular 16 team New England Teacher's Conference.

1956..President Edward Scanlon dedicates new gym..W.S.C. beats Worcester.

1957-58..M.A.A. begins sponsoring basketball queen dance to open each season.

1961-62..Track, tennis, golf, badminton are added.
1962..golf, player-coach Edward Parsons
1964..golf..coach William Crean
1965..golf..coach Robert Green

1964..Soccer Team..New England Champs..Coach Robert Green

March 3, 1965..2nd trip to Boston Garden--vs.Bridgewater..Prelim to Celtics.

1963..Arno Maris starts soccer at college on informal basis.
1964..Dr. Savignano and Coach Green award jackets to champion soccer team. Garry Lynch, Tony Marino, Milan Keser,captain and top scorer; Brad Craig, Dick Cowles, Stanley Liszka, Bob Smith, Ric Grassetti, Tom Fox,Peter Vose, Larry St. John, Fred Chmura, Tony Zebrowsky, Mike Dorunda,Chris Mastrogieri, Fred Barber, Joe Nietupski, Gary Lucas,manager;Grant Gurski.

1967 WESTFIELD WINS THE NEW ENGLAND STATE COLLEGE ATHLETIC SOCCER CONFERENCE CHAMPIONSHIP. COACH JOHN KURTY. MILAN KESER SCORED 24 GOALS.

INDIVIDUAL PLAYER RECORDS

Most Points..Roy Rabideau..1953-54..36 against Hillyer at Hartford
Don Farr 1955-56,..36 against Hillyer at Westfield Armory
Don Farr 1956-57..36 against Keene,N.H. at new college
Bob Ferriter 1957-58..42 at Rhode Island School of Ed.
Jim Fallon 1963-64..34 against Boston State
RAY GLYNN 1967-68 41 AGAINST RHODE ISLAND SCHOOL OF ED.

Most Baskets.. Chester Symancyk..15 against Moore College(Jr.) 1950-51
Don Farr.. 1951-52..15 against North Adams
Bob Ferriter1957-58..15 against Rhode Island School of Ed.
RAY GLYNN 1967-68 16 AGAINST RHODE ISLAND SCHOOL OF ED.

Most Fouls Scored..Bob Farr 1954-55..15 against Hillyer
Len Collamore 1954-55..15 against Quinnipiac
Len Collamore 1955-56..19 against Hampden College

Most Points One Year..Don Farr...1955-56..550 points
Most Baskets One Year.Don Farr...1955-56..213 baskets
Most Fouls Scored One Year...Don Farr...1955-56..124..1956-57..144 fouls
Most Points Four Years..Bob Farr..1110 points...Don Farr..1550 points
Total Baskets Scored....Don Farr..581 baskets
Most Fouls Scored Four Years..Bob Farr..301.. Don Farr..388
Best Four Year Average..1951-55..Bob Farr..19 points per game
Don Farr..21 points per game
Best One Year Average...1951-52..Don Farr..23.5 points per game
Most Rebounds One Game..1964 Jim Yvon..22 against Willimantic
Most Rebounds One Season1963-64..Tony Zebrowski..124
1963-64..Jim Fallon..116
Most Personal Fouls.. 1964-65..Ron Knowe..93 fouls in 21 games
Most Games Fouls Out.. 1964-65..Ron Knowe..12 games

MOST REBOUNDS IN GAME 1965-66 DAN DONAHUE ... 25 VS. SALEM
MOST REBOUNDS SEASON 1965-66 DAN DONAHUE...281
BEST GAME REBOUND AVERAGE 1965-66 DAN DONAHUE ... 14

BASEBALL

Familiar players in box scores from 1950-55.
Infielders
Len Collamore, Joe Cebula, Chet Symancyk, Bill Miller, Dan Szelag, Tom Hurst, Bob Farr, Gerry Foley, Dick Lamitie
Outfielders
John Kelly, George Hines, Jim Slattery.
Catchers
Bill Stacy, Fran Czelusniak,
Pitchers
Bill Miller, Bob Farr

Familiar players in box scores from 1956-60.
Infielders..Richard Moore, Flo Geryk, Donald Swanson, Frank Gullúni
Dick Hagan, Ed Kleczek, Tom Moriarty, Ralph Pasqualini, Dick McCormick.
Outfielders
Walt Hagan, Don Farr, Bernie Pelletier, Bernie Kane, John Halloran.
Catchers
Bob Yvon, George Counter
Pitcher
Dick Welch, Dick Moore, Stan Skypeck

1952 Season - Won 6..Lost 3
Tom Hurst..7-18.. .388
Dan Szelag.13-37 .351
Joe Cebula 9-30 .311
Chet Symancyk..11-28 .392
Bill Stacy 13-35 .371
John Kelly 11-31 .351

1953 Season - Won 6..Lost 2
Joe Cebula..9-28 .321
Bob Farr 6-19 .316
John Kelly.. 12-28 .429
Bill Miller 8-25 .321
Jim Slattery stole five bases against Hillyer while 0 for 5. reacned twice on errors.

Familiar players in box scores from 1960-64
Tom Shaughnessy, James Lutat, Lawrence Maxwell, Robert Piper, John Stadnicki, James Pratt, Ed Shaughnessy, Joseph Foresi, Richard Marsh, Alan Hurlburt, Joseph Moynanan

1965..Bill Babinski pitches first no-hitter in history of college(Willimantic)
1965..Baseball team and Coach Bogan complete best season ever with an 11 won and 4 lost record. Finished 2nd in New England Conference. Leading hitters are catcher Mike Roeder, first baseman John Earle, Third baseman Mike Ligarski.

PRESIDENTS OF MEN'S ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION

1938-39...Kenneth O'Neil

1939-40...Tim Burns

1940-41...Kenneth O'Neil

1947-48...Thomas Hogan

1948-49...Thomas Donald

1949-50...Joseph De Feo

1950-51...John Morris

1951-52...Chester Symancyk

1952-53...Chester Symancyk

1953-54...Robert A. Farr

1954-55...Robert A. Farr

1955-56...Donald W. Farr

1956-57...Donald W. Farr

1957-58...Edward Trzcienski

1958-59...Edward Trzcienski

1959-60...James Lutat

1960-61... Charles Lockwood

1961-62...Jack Smith

1962-63...James Fallon

1963-64...Raymond Arra

1964-65...Robert Warchol

Westfield State University Archives
Scrapbook Collection
1890 - 2007

used for

The History of Athletics at
Westfield State

by

Bob Farr
class of 1955

Bob Farr
Karen Canary 572-5281
Judith Carlson 572-5252

Westfield State University Archives
Guide to the Scrapbook Collection, 1890 – Present 1997

Historical Sketch:

The Westfield State University scrapbook collection covers the time period from 1890 to the present. These scrapbooks cover many campus events and world events from the past. There are currently 59 scrapbooks and more will be added over time. The current collection covers Westfield State College events and issues as well as Westfield State University events and issues from newspapers in Massachusetts. Most of the current clippings are printed from a subscription clipping service data base. Some clippings are photocopies of newspaper articles. Some of the older scrapbooks are in extremely fragile condition due to the nature of newsprint.

Arrangement:

These scrapbooks are arranged by date.

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Scrapbook List:

Scrapbook number 1
1910-1912

Scrapbook Number 2
1926-1941

Scrapbook Number 3
1890's-1932

Scrapbook Number 4
1924-1928

Scrapbook Number 5
1928-1931

Scrapbook Number 6
Sept. 1931 - April 1933

Scrapbook Number 7
1927-1937

Scrapbook Number 8
1933-1934

Scrapbook Number 9
1934-1935

Scrapbook Number 10
1935-1940

Scrapbook Number 11
1936 – 1937

Scrapbook Number 12
1937 – 1938

Scrapbook Number 13
1946-1949

Scrapbook Number 14
1936-1946

Scrapbook Number 15
1949 – 1951

Scrapbook Number 16
Early 1950's

Scrapbook Number 17
1937 - 1939

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1938 – 1939

Scrapbook Number 19
1939 – 1940

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1940

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1943-1946

Scrapbook Number 22
1940-1942

Scrapbook Number 23
1954 – 1956

Scrapbook Number 24
1956 – 1960

Scrapbook Number 25
1964 – 1965

Scrapbook Number 26
1960 – 1963

Scrapbook Number 27
Dedication of Bates Portrait
1964 – 1965

Scrapbook Number 28
1963 – 1970

Scrapbook Number 29
1961 – 1965

Scrapbook Number 30
Need dates

Scrapbook Number 31
1961 – 1972

Scrapbook Number 32
1971 – 1975

Scrapbook Number 33
1966 – 1975

Scrapbook Number 34
1975 – 1977

Scrapbook Number 35
1978 – 1979

Scrapbook Number 36
1970 – 1981

Scrapbook Number 37
1978

Scrapbook Number 38
1981 – 1982

Scrapbook Number 39
1983 – 1985

Scrapbook Number 40
Clippings June 1986

Scrapbook Number 41
Clippings July 1986

Scrapbook Number 42
Clippings August 1986

Scrapbook Number 43
Clippings September - October 1986

Scrapbook Number 44
Clippings November 1986 - April 1987

Scrapbook Number 45
March - June 1986

Scrapbook Number 57
1995

Scrapbook Number 58
1997

Scrapbook Number 46
Pilecki File 1986

Scrapbook Number 47
June 20, 1986 - July 4, 1986

Scrapbook Number 48
July - August 1986

Scrapbook Number 49
January 1987

Scrapbook Number 50
1986 – 1987

Scrapbook Number 51
September 1987 - December 1989

Scrapbook Number 52
1989 – 1990

Scrapbook Number 53
January 1990 - March 1991

Scrapbook Number 54
March 1991 - June 1992

Scrapbook Number 55
1992 – 1993

Scrapbook Number 56
1993 – 1995

Scrapbook Number 59
JANUARY 1996 – MAY 1997

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12/15/10

*College News Update

2007

Westfield State University Archives
College News Update Collection
2004 - 2007

used for

The History of Athletics at
Westfield State

by

Bob Farr
class of 1955

College News Update Reference Material for History of Athletics at Westfield State

1. September – October 2004
2. November – December 2004
3. January – February 2005
4. March – April 2005
5. May – June 2005
6. November – December 2005
7. January – February 2006
8. March – April 2006
9. July – August 2006
10. April – October 2007
11. October – October 2007

Bob Farr
Class of 1955

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Microfilm

Reel #96-1
Westch - The Owl
Vol. IV Dec. 1949 to
Vol 2 Feb 25, 1970 #12

Reel # 96-2 WSC
The WSC Owl
Vol 2 Mar. 12, 1970 #13 to
Vol 4 Feb. 7, 1980 #6

Reel # 96-3
The WSC Owl
Vol IV #7 2/21/1980 to
Vol XVIII #15 4/1/1986

About 15 years of the schools newspapers.

Reel # 96-4
The WSC Owl
Vol XVIII 4/8/86 #12 to
Vol XXIV 11/4/91 #7

Reel # 96-5
The WSC Owl
Vol XXIV 11/11/91 #8 to
Vol 26 12/5/94

1949-1994

Westfield State 572-5224 Start Micro film Sept 23, 2012

The WSC Owl
Vol IV #7 2/21/1980 to
Vol XVIII #15 4/1/1986

Westfield State 485-7514
572-5234
Tel. near microfilm

~~Start~~ Start Apl 3 ~~1980~~ Vol 4 #9

Start Sept 24, ~~1981~~ Vol 2 #1

Start Oct 1982 Oct 11, 1982 page 5 Standing Womens Volleyball

Start Oct 1983 Oct 3, 1983

Start ~~Sept 28, 1984 — Got Began, Footba~~

Start Sept. 24, 1985

BEGIN 4th REEL 1/8/86 #16
To 11/4/91 #7

Begin Oct 1986 Oct 20 Page 8 Need - Cross Country Teams Ups National Ranking

Begin ~~Sept 28~~ Oct 8, 1987

Begin Feb 29, 1988

Begin Apl. 1988 (Students get in touch with Majors in NYC

Begin March 6, 1989

Begin Nov. 6, 1989

Begin Feb 12, 1990

Apl 8, 1991 Women's Softball Opened Season to a ... Finished 1st

Begin Oct 15, 1990

Begin Apl. 1, 1991

Begin New Reel (5th and last)
The WSC Owl
Vol. XXXIV 11/11/91 to
Vol 20 12/5/94

Dec 17, 2012

Begin at Feb 10, 1992
Westfield Sentinel captures

Begin at Apl. 27 1992

Womens Sports ... April 1987

Reel #2

96-1 WSC

The WSC Owl

Vol 2 3/12/70 # 13 to

Vol IV 2/7/80 #6

May 4, 2012

2nd reel

THE OWL

MAY 3, 1972

Students Protests Sweep Nation

DONE

Sept 23, 2012

Left off at

THE OWL

OCT 21 1974

~~Faculty Eval Colm~~ Dubois Speaks

The Owl Oct 10, 1975

Owls Next Sept 1964 Movie film #1

Vol 2 3/12/70 #13 to

Vol IV 2/7/80 #6

Sports Could be ~~Dropped~~ in 1976

The Owl Feb 11, 1977

Vol 1 #8

Punks on Campus

The Owl Jan 26, 1978 ← Start here

The Owl Feb 15, 1979 – Start Here

Men's Volleyball

HOW TO ACCESS THE

WESTFIELD STATE COLLEGE

YEAR BOOKS

KAREN H. CANARY
ELY LIBRARY

How to Access the Westfield State University Yearbooks

1) Click on the link for Internet Explorer. This should bring you to the Library Homepage.
2) From the Library Homepage, click on the link for the University Archives. You will find this link under "Services."
3) Once on the University Archives page, click on the link for "Collections" on the right side of the screen.

4) The link for the yearbooks is the first one on the list, "Westfield State Yearbooks, *New Student Record*, and *Who's New on Campus*" Click on this link.
5) You will next be directed to a site called the Internet Archive. This is the site that holds our digital yearbooks.
6) Scroll down to find the yearbook that you want to view. Click on the title for that yearbook. You will be directed to a screen for that yearbook.
7) On the main screen for the chosen yearbook you will see a box that is titled "View the Book." There are several options for your viewing needs:

   The first option is "Read Online." This is a good option if you don't need to download it to your computer. Each yearbook can be searched and individual pages may be printed if you don't need to download the entire yearbook.

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   The third options are "EPUB," "Kindle," or "Daisy." These are options for digital devices. You can download each yearbook to your digital device using these links for this method.

   The fourth option is "Full Text." This option is a good one if you do not need pictures. Only the words are

Some Notes Taken
During Research

for

The History of Athletics at
Westfield State

by

Bob Farr
class of 1955

done

of victory. The excellent passwork of the guards, Cecilia Canty + Mary E. Sullivan gave the opposing guards a hard struggle. The forwards Annette Dilly, Beatrice Nash, and Margaret MacNeil furnished many thrilling moments with baskets shot by them, hung on the edge of the basket. Annette will long be remembered for her accuracy in shooting goals. Alice Coffey, center, was a swift of judgement and movement. We shall remember her for her cleverness in "foot work and dribbling."

Then of the "best times" was the basketball game to decide the championship of the school.

Best athlete was Alice V. Coffey.

The Tokon 1923

1922 Class athlete - Marguerite Hurney.

Faculty gymnastics teacher was Paulene F. Hiatt

Dec 14 Had a gymnastic exhibition in the assembly. Miss Keegan was the physical instructor.

1923 done Feb. 21 - Messrs. Wright, director of normal schools, and Schrader, director of physical education, visited the school this day.

Sept. 28 Hygiene [illegible]

Principal of WNS - Clarence A Brooker

Need to get these pictures

Year books: 1970 ~~p 90~~ — Bill Rasmussen, P.E. Leo LeBlanc, Ken Ralph
Marie Duffy — Julia J. Fantasia (Dept. chair)
President - Leonard J Savignano 1961-1972 Paul Bogan (Dept Chair), Amelia Biow
Carol Vermillion, Carmella Virgilio NO MAA WAA
Pictures of Sports p. 196, 197, 198, 199

1971 — Sport pictures p. 28-29, 34-35, 42-43, 44, 50-51, 52-53, 84-85,
President L. J. Savignano 1961-1972 (baseball field by library) pr. 192
P.E. staff - Biow, ~~Fantasia~~ Vermillion,
Bogan, Virgilio, Kurty, Ralph, Gravel,
Fantasia, Bell, Bursar, LeBlanc, NO MAA WA

1972 Sport pictures - 44-45, 54-55, 56-57, 58-59, 118-119, 120-121,
Pres. L J Savignano 1961-1972 122-123, 126-127, 182-183, 184-185, Baseball field by library
186-187, 188-189,

PE

1973 P.E. Staff - Dr Carmela V~~a~~irgilio, F Paul Bogan,
Pres. Dr Becker? Ken Ralph,
Sport Pictures - 52-53, 64-65, 68-69, 70-71, 72-73, 74-75,
76-77, 78-79, 80-81, 163, page 14 (Bus) NO MAA WAA

1974 Sports pictures - 26-27, 28-29, 30-31, 32-33, 34-35, 36-37, 38-39,
Pres. Robert L. Randolph 13th president 40-41, 42-43, 44-45, 46-47, 48-49, 50-51, 52-53, 54-55,
56-57, 59, 60-61, 62-63, 64-65, page 200

Class of 1924 Clarence A. Brodeur A.M. Principal since 1901 - died Oct. 17, 1923

Faculty - Marion C. Cross - basketball coach gymnastics instructor

Student - ~~Grace~~ Brown of Holyoke is one of our best athletes. Her work in basketball is worthy of considerable praise

Other athletes - ~~Marion Chandler~~ of West Hatfield - basketball

~~Esther Chandler~~ and Anna of Westfield - basketball

~~Catherine Browne~~ " " - "

~~Dorothea Kenney~~ of Sptfld. - gymnastics

~~Elsie Smith~~ of Holyoke - basketball

~~Rita Scully~~ of Milford - tennis

~~Emma Scanlon~~ - Captain of the team (basketball)

2 Basketball pictures:

~~Kathleen O'Hagerty~~ - basketball

~~Alice Dunn~~ - "

~~Alice Long~~ - "

alone

~~The Tatler 1926~~

~~Charles Powell~~ - ~~Principal of the Westfield Normal School~~

Not alone { Book - Sports - Massachusetts: Historical Essays Edited by Ronald Story

Women's college basketball began in:

Women alone { Eastern Colleges - Switzerland college - was at that time a men's college + with a route course - had the earliest teams. Vassar was the pioneer before 1900 (1866) Four of the "Seven Sisters" + at least two other women's colleges had teams before 1900, and the remaining "Sisters" plus another half dozen had teams by 1925. A 1923 conference on athletics for women

Yearbooks:

1975

President
Dr. Robert Randolph

Phys. Ed. - Dr. Tilia Fantasia, Gerard Gravel, Martha Van Allen
Frederick Midgley, Martha Van Allen,

Pictures - 18-19, 20-21, 22-23, 24-25, 26-27, 28-29, 30-31, 32-33,
34-35, 36-37, 38-39, 40-41, 42-43, 44-45, 46-47, 48-49,
50-51, 52-53, 88-89,

1976 — No yearbook

1977

Pres. Randolph

Phys Ed. - Carmela Virgilio, Paul Began, Tilia Fantasia,
Martha Van Allen, Maria Duffy, Larry French, Gerald
Gravel, John Kurty, Amelia Brou (get picture)
Pictures (the soccer field), (ice skating) 82-83, 84, 85, 86-87,
88-89, 90-91, 92-93, 94-95, 96-97, 98-99, 100-101, 102-103, 104-105,

1978

President
Randolph

Pictures - 40-41, 66-67, 68-69, 70-71, 72-73, 74-75, 76-77, 78-79,
80-81, 82-83, 84-85, 86-87, 88-89, 90-91, 92
Staff - Paul Began, Marie Duffy, Tilia Fantasia,
Larry French, Gerald Gravel, John Kurty, Amelia Brou
Patrick Romano, Theodore Scott, Martha Van Allen,
Carmela Virgilio

1979
1980
1981
1982
} missing

done — and girls recommended that competitive sports for women be de-emphasized. Most women's colleges accepted the recommendation. Baseball, like other once popular inter collegiate sports, faded gradually from the women's college scene, never to return.

done (year) — 1st inter collegiate baseball game between Amherst and Williams College in 1859

1st ~~professional baseball game~~ Cincinnati Red Stockings in Ohio

Seven Sisters - Mount Holyoke 1837 (1891) ✓ Vassar College 1865 (1862 Baseball) ✓
✓ Smith College 1875 (1879) ✓ Wellesley College 1875 (1897)
Bryn Mawr College 1885 (1925) ✓ Barnard College 1889 (1910)
Radcliffe College 1893 (1915)

• Secluded campuses

done — Believed that physical exercise was necessary for health. Physical fitness was ~~seen~~ as an integral part of these women's education.

Baseball became popular after the Civil War. By the 1880's it was America's national game. Young college women wanted to have an active part. It was an exciting social and physical activity.

---

done — A Catalogue of the Teachers and Students of the Westfield Normal School for the Terms ending November 1844 (No info on sports)

Yearbook 1983
Pres.
Dr Francis J. Pilecki

P.E. Staff - Ken Magarian (asst director), Richard Pence (Athletic Trainer), David Laing, Amelia Bieu, Martha Van Allen, ~~Peter Bell~~, Julia Fantasia,

Sport Pictures - pgs. 94-95, 96-97, 98-99, 100-101, 102-103, 104-105, 106-107, 108-109, 110-111, 112-113, 114-115, 116-117, 118-119, 120-121, 122-123, 124-125,

1984
Pres.
Francis J Pilecki

P.E. Staff - Julia Fantasia, Larry French, John Hurty, David Laing, Marta Van Allen,

Pictures pgs. 74-75, 76-77, 78-79, 80-81, 82-83, 84-85, 86-87, 88-89, 90-91, 92-93, 94-95, 96-97, 98-99, 100-101, 102-103, 104-105, 106

The Rise and Fall of the People's College:
The Westfield Normal School 1839 to 1914

not done

Circular and Catalogue State Normal School Westfield
from Sept. 4, 1846 to Nov. 19, 1847 – No info on phys. ed

2 Catalogues

Catalogue and Circular
State Normal School
Westfield
Nov. 21, 1850 and Sept. 3, 1846 to Nov. 18, 1851
No info on phy ed.
1847 " " " " "
Nov 21, 1850 no info on phy ed
Nov. 18, 1851 " " " " "
1844 " " " " "

Flora Wight / 1910's

Year book 1909 Westfield State Normal School
2 yrs.

done

Principal - Clarence A. Brokaw

Eleanor Goodyear was a gymnastic teacher. She took exercises through the year in the gymnasium in the evening after nine & found it a most pleasurable time.

Claire O'Neil was gaining a reputation of cleverness by her many excerpts to "young hopefuls" by the noble work of instructing at the Hobby desks.

With Miss Cummings we spent many pleasant periods in the gymnasium at Elmhurst Hall after a hard day work.

#19

Class athlete - Merian Potts

Favorite sport of the class Hockey

Year book 1921 (Normalite)

done

Westfield State Normal School

Principal - Clarence A. Brokaw

Basketball - The junior basketball team won the championship as they did in their junior year. They began training early & it developed early. Miss Dobie. Amid the shouts & cheers of its rooters the junior team carried off the banner

" Development of Competitive Women's Athletics at Westfield State College 1922 to Present "

Submitted by: Jeffrey Cozzolino
12/21/87

1922 & earlier women did not compete intercollegiately

Westfield had organized gymnastics and it probably was the 1st organized athletic program for women at Westfield. Exhibitions took place twice a year & was attended by students, faculty & parents

W.A.A. was established at WSS in 1925

done { In the fall of 1930 the senior women's field hockey played a round of practice games with Westfield High School. Although only practice games, it marks the first time Westfield played against an outside team.

done * { Construction of a new baseball and field hockey were being installed along with the new tennis courts in 1932. Dr Bunnell, president of the college took an active role in furthering physical education.

done * { 1962 an archery club was formed & it was sponsored by both the MAA & W.A.A. This may be the 1st time in which women competed intercollegiately. Archery is an individual competition & not looked down upon as team competition. NO 1950

done * { 1967 — 1st yr. that women's field hockey & basketball began inter collegiate competition.

Varsity women's softball was added in 1972

1977 the Mass. State College Athletic Conference voted to make women's athletics a permanent part of the Conference. The women now had a regular playing schedule in basketball, field hockey, volleyball, gymnastics, softball, and tennis.

done in time line

1981 – the women's athletic program joined the National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA)

1986 – women's athletics offered ten intercollegiate varsity sports such as field hockey, soccer, tennis, volleyball, basketball, cross-country track, gymnastics, swimming, softball, and indoor track

Scrapbook Number 1

Ruby Donahue Stevens

Westfield State Normal School Memory Book 1910-1912

① Page 4 Picture of Gym (whole page) done

② " 5 " " Fall term 1910

③ " " BB Game Feb 21, 1911 done

" " Hikes done

" " Normal School Building 1846 done

Scrapbook Number 2 1926-1941

Will get a copy of pictures next visit

done

1937

Eleanor Cyran is winner of tennis tournament.

The tennis tournament closed on June 2nd when Eleanor Cyran '39 became the champion by taking a closely-contested game from Josephine Szymczyk. In the semi-finals, Miss Cyran defeated Barbara Gorman (39) 6-0, 6-0; and Miss Szymczyk defeated Jeannie Houston ('39) 6-3, 6-3

done

1937

The extra-curricular athletic program was introduced by the W.A.A. to the freshmen on Monday afternoon, Sept. 16. Short exhibitions in the extra-curricular sports offered by the college were demonstrated and explained by the upper class.

The following participated:

Tennis: J. Szymczyk, H. Moran, R. Fielding, E. Cyran, M. Holland.

Archery:- J. Meacham, D. Griffin.

[College News Update]

WSC College News Update - March-April 2006

1. WS grad.. 3/26 2. Honors fellow... 3/1 (3,4) 3/8 - 3/9
(5) Vanessa 3/03 (6) Westfield due 3/12 (7) Picture pg. 142 3/14
(8) Jacksonville 3/16 (9) W. swamps 3/17 (10) Both pgs 3/20 (11) Synopsis 3/22
(12) Both pgs 3/24 (13) WS swamps 3/21 (14) Lindsay Wood 3/29 (15) Quilt patch 3/30
(16) Young ewes 3/26 (17) WSC big day 4/3 (18) Over for the record.. 4/6
(19) WSC posts 4/11 (20) Uniforms .. 9/13 (21) WS swamps 4/11 (22) Quilt upgrade 4/26

WSC College News Update July Aug 2006

(1) Both pgs. July 5 (2) Maloney July 6 (3) Both pictures July 6, 7
(4) Both " July 12, 13 (5) Both pgs July 13, 14 (6) Track July 19
(7) Both pgs July 23, 25 (8) Patty Stone Aug 3 (9) 16 to enter HOF Aug 10
(10) WS adds 8/17 (11) Dusty trail 8/3

Barry Maloney - interim president - before Vicky & Carwin
Jan - June 2006 5 months
and after Aug 1, 2006

Micro film

1949 Reel # 96-1 Dec 1949

done

Horseshoes: M. Abrams, H. Jedlicka, R. Conway, + M. Rowe.
Deck tennis: M. Terry, R. Clark, S. Lenfiesty + R. Warner.

The final event exhibited was a hockey game in which the juniors defeated the seniors.
Members of the junior class served as guides, and Miss Lemmerz and Miss Robert of the physical education department were present to explain each sport.
That the new freshmen intend to do their duty by athletics is demonstrated by the fact that 21 of them turned out for the initial hockey practice.

WSC. College News Update Nov. Dec. 2005

① Women's College .. 11/05 ② Owls host .. 11/1/05
③ WS advances .. 11/2/05 ④ W-H's Conover .. 11/3
⑤ PSU squads ... 11/5 ⑥ Finals frenzy 11/5 ⑦ Owls win .. 11/6
⑧ Local Roundup 11/05 ⑨ WSC unpended .11/7
⑩ Wellesley spears .. 11/9 ⑪ MASCAC all-conf. .. 11/05
⑫ Soccer + Swimming 11/16 + 11/17 ⑬ Owls go on line 11/19
⑭ Wk. in review 11/26 ⑮ Owls answer 11/5 ⑯ 2 pgs Mens basketball 11/30
⑰ WSC senior 12/1 ⑱ East swim. dunked 12/8 ⑲ W outswims 12/11
⑳ Togneri earns .. 12/14 ㉑ Sylvains leads 12/14
㉒ Jurkowske ... 12/19 ㉓ W Cross Country ... 12/28
㉔ 2 Pictures 11/29 ㉕ Blume named .. 12/29

WSC. College News Update Jan - Feb 2006

① 5 pgs Breakout pass 2/06 ② Sports notebook 1/1/06
③ Soccer star 1/4 ④ WSC men fall 1/4 ⑤ Bruce plays 1/5
⑥ Rich Colburn 1/5 ⑦ Football pictures 1/5 ⑧ North Eastern 1/6
⑨ Hall + Brown 1/6 ⑩ Jurkowske back 1/11 ⑪ Billy + Tim 1/12
⑫ Defender pages 1/12 ⑬ Top defense .. 1/18 ⑭ Salem State 1/18
⑮ W.S. record 1/19 ⑯ WS flatten 1/17 ⑰ Owls a dual .. 1/24
⑱ Fast start .. 1/27 ⑲ Owls clobber 1/30 ⑳ WHS grad .. 1/31
㉑ W.S. wins 4th 2/ ㉒ Both pages 2/5 ㉓ WS nets .. 2/6
㉔ Local players .. 2/8 ㉕ W Tabs ranked 2/8 ㉖ Wrestling duo nets 2/9
㉗ Homebrew .. 2/12 ㉘ Standing out .. 2/13 ㉙ WSC seniors .. 2/17
㉚ NE men's .. 2/19 ㉛ WSC begins 2/22 ㉜ WSC standing varsity 2/24
㉝ WSC falters 2/26 ㉞ Norma Ray 2/25

Scrapbook #5 1928-1931

Nov. 1929
1. Write up - Normal School to Conduct Dance by the WAA.
2. Picture of Katherine Foley

June 12 ?
3 Write up - Letters & Emblems are Passed Out

Year ?
4. Alumni Tennis Courts (May 24, 1931)
5. Westfield Girls Win High Honors June 8 } 1931
6. New Playfield at the Normal School
7. Invitation to the WAA Dance (Nov. 1930)

Scrapbook # 6 1931-1934

① New Tennis Courts at Normal School (1931-1932)
② a. Picture - Athletic Conf. at Normal School Dec 1931
b. Agenda - " " Dec 3 + 4, 1931
③ a. Picture Senior B.B. team 1932
b. Spfld Hol Sch vs B.B. April 1, 1932
④ a. 1st May Day Pageant - May 22, 1932
b. Picture of those in charge " " "
⑤ Miss Linehan as May Day Queen. May 24, 1932
⑥ Program for May Day May 24, 1932 500 attended
⑦ a. Letters Awarded b. Picture of Margaret Hanson 1932
⑧ Article about W.A.A. Nov 20, 1932 ⑨ Miss Conn Hockey Team 1933

⑩ Athletic Honors given out 2/17/33

W.S.C. College News Update May + June 2005

① Old friends '05 ② B.T. returns '05 ③ Donoghue gets '05
④ Robert Brockway .. 05 ⑤ WSC men + women '05
⑥ Westfield warriors 05 ⑦ West warriors Peterson 05
⑧ Owls suffer .. 05 ⑨ Donoghue .. 05 ⑩ Peterson named '05
⑪ Two Johns '05 ⑫ Peterson selected '05 ⑬ Bottiglieri 05
⑭ Lenfest is new A.D. '05 ⑮ W.S. star '05 ⑯ W.S. Woodward '05
⑰ WSC athlete '05 ⑱ Donoghue 05 ⑲ Pages of Photos 05
⑳ R. Lenfest 05 ㉑ Lenfest gifts '05

WSC CNU July - Aug 2005

① Keeping track .. July '05 ② Heather Cabral .. 7/21/05
③ W.S. wins .. 7/21 ④ Devine - HOF 8/4/05 ⑤ Hayward HOF 8/4
⑥ Joyce O'Donnell HOF 8/4/05 ⑦ Starters named .. 8/21
⑧ USA finals .. 9/17 ⑨ Jones Cannon 8/05 ⑩ Ed executive 8/15

WSC CNU Sept - Oct 2005

① Owls open .. 9/05 ② WSC cancels .. 9/05 ③ W.S.C. beats .. 9/05 9/23
④ Keene State escapes 9/05 ⑤ WS wins .. 9/05 ⑥ Big game .. WS sweeps
⑦ It's a family 9/24 ⑧ WS stopped 9/25 ⑨ Falcons finally .. 9/25
⑩ Hands it lands .. 9/27 ⑪ Falcons trounce 10/3 ⑫ Stays the .. 10/14
⑬ WS rolls 10/17 ⑭ Defending champs .. 10/24 ⑮ Defense rolls 10/28
⑯ Owls take rom .. 10/29

Scrapbook #7 1927-1937

All about the Tercentenary

① Hundreds Attend the Banquet of Alumnae at Westfield — College will allow more tickets Again

Scrapbook #8 1933-1934

① May Day Pageant May 24, 1933
② Class athlete — M. Mitchell 1933
③ Athletic Awards Announced Today... June 14, 1933
④ Teachers College will graduate... June 15, 1933
⑤ 5 Articles on Sports Nov 1933
⑥ 2 page letter W.A.A.
⑦ Names of W.A.A officers
⑧ Awards + Margaret Mitchell

Scrapbook #9 1934-1935

① Dr Russell Ending 10th Year as Head....
A. Faculty Changes B. Changes in Grounds
② Local Girls on Winning Quintet
③ Booklet on Women's Division N.A.A.F. May 1935
④ Teachers College Events 1935
③④ Teachers College Exercises Today June 12, 1935
and ⑧ Class Day Program June 12, 1935
⑥ Class Day Speeches.... 1935 June 12
⑦ Hikes Nov. 1935

Westfield Library - Feb, 2012 Ann Tumavicus

Micro-film: 6

1. Jan 1, 1873 - Dec 27, 1876

Scrapbook #10 1935-40

"Training School Clippings" "Nothing"

Scrapbook #11 1936-37

① Seniors to Play Baseball Today With Teachers June 9 1936
② Look Class Day Base-Ball June 1936
③ Class Day Scenes ... + Junior Become Awards ...
④ Athletic Conference 11 Articles
⑤ " "
⑥ A. Sources of Sports ... B. Order of Numbers

Scrapbook #12 1937-1938

① Sending Delegates 1937
② Hundreds attend Reunion ... May 22 1937
③ 3 Articles — admissions.
④ Chicopee Girl Wins Hoop June 17
⑤ 3 articles - Meal - male students - will open
⑥ Club + Sport + New Plan of athletic ...
⑦ 3 articles about N.A.A.F.
⑧
Scanlon was 6th President
9. Class Day Festivities for 6

West S. College – College News Update Mar. + Apr 2005

(1) Lawsuit filed... 3/05
(2) M. L. M. Keenan 3/29/05 (3) Bill Stacy 1/19/2005
(4) B.B. player... 3/9/05 (5) Trash 3/12/05
(6) Elms get... 3/15/05 (7) Barton buy number 3/17/05
(8) Lions due... 3/20/05 (9) Morton boosts... 3/25/05
(10) Bicheteaux notaries... 3/31/05 (11) WS wins 4/5/05
(12) Ferguson left... 5/3/05 (13) W.S. Splits 5/11/05
(14) WSL senior... 5/20/05 (15) 2 receive 5/20/05
(16) W.S. Wellness 2 5/21/05 (17) Capitol Juries 5/25/05
(18) Owls leap... 5/27/05 (19) Douglas sits... 5/30/05
(20) Panel discussion 3/22/05

Alumni – Athl – Arts – Athletics – Campus Life – Community Relations – Faculty + Staff – Funding + Administration

Scrapbook #18

1. Men Included 1938 Sept. 17
2. Dear Miss Pratt - sports dance
3. Picture - Miss Patricia Mitchell - Sports Dance
4. W.A.A. Dance Booklet - inside + out
5. ~~Hist College Centennial to be Held May 11, 1939~~
5. Teachers' College Elections May 19, 1939
6. 2 Pictures + articles of Class Day
7. Centennial Plans May 31, 1939

Scrapbook #17 1937-39

After Hemenway resigned after 10 yrs of service until 1901 Charles S. Clapin was principal. After he resigned to go to Bridgewater State Normal School as principal. Then came Clarence A. Brodeur

(1) Centennial Pageant 1839-1939 May 24, 1939

Scrapbook #19 1939-40

(1) Bee. Bus. Nov. 16, 1939
(2) Hoopsters to Play Feb 23, 1940
(3) Teachers College Play, Here Tonight March 8, 1940
(4) Basketball Supper March 1940
(5) 1st Normal School in Westfield March 11, 1940
(6) Miss Mitchell Now Pres. June 7, 1940
(7) Class Day at ... June 8, 1940
(8) Mary Kennedy ... June 10, 1940
(9) Students Join a Club Oct 4, 1940
(10) WAA Dance + Invitation Nov. 15, 1940

WSC College News Update for 4 Feb 2005

1. 2 stars for Owls 1/2/05
2. Cane + Able 2/3/05 (3 pages)
3. Bringing it in 1/3/05
4. Central Steel 1/05
5. Short all conf. finals 1/6/05
6. Color guard .. 1/7/05
7. Central goals 1/12/05
8. Costa Rica .. 1/13/05
9. Bridgewater rallies .. 1/13/05
10. AHS goal named to 1/13/05
11. Restore 1/13/05
12. Changeover leads WS 1/14/05
13. Starters vault .. 1/15/05
14. W standout 1/21/05
15. W 85 falls .. 64 1/22/05
16. Aura new coach 1/25/05
17. WHS stifles W 1/26/05
18. W Rams 1/29/05
19. W.S. enjoy 1/30/05
20. Owls watch 1/30/05
21. Owls edge 1/31/05 (3 pages)
22. WSC - 500 mark 2/1/05
23. W times .. 2/2/05
24. WS tops W Conn 2/6/05
25. WSC swept 2/10/05
26. ESC's go skipped 2/13/05
27. Fountain leads .. 2/13/05
28. WSC players receive 2/21/05
29. WS hosts Take a Kid .. 2/2/05
30. WS AD - new post 1/21/05
31. WSC begins search for AD 2/2/05

Scrapbook #14 1936-46

0 Holyoke Grads at WSTC pictures + write ups

Scrapbook #13 1946-49

(1) Barbara Gray Wins Sports Award — June 7
(2) Westfield State Teachers — Class Day June 7
(3) Teachers College Sponsors Dance 1946?
(4) Basketball Game at College 1/3/47
(5) College gives edwards ..... June 6
(6) W.S. Teach. play
(7) First Capt. 12/47
(8) W.S. opens at Home
(9) Annual Scupper ....
(10) Hoop Game 3/48

Scrapbook #20 (1940) No athletics — all Christmas

Scrapbook #22 (1941-42)

(1) College to play
(2) Teachers College Lose to Hyannis
(3) YMCA Serving Speaker
(4) May Fay 2 awards June 10
(5) Class Day WSTC
(6) Hoop season end
(7) College gives Sports Awards on class day
(8) Signal Corps Rookies Coming for Classes
9. Picture of Tom Hussey
(10) Westfield Graduates at T.C.

WSC College News Update Nov - Dec 2004

1. Mecayura sets record... 11/1/04
2. WSC hosts Sunday 11/1/04
3. " " championships 11/3/04
4. All conference 11/20/04
5. Hattings honors 11/22/04
6. Area Stars 11/27/04
7. Chapin leads Owls 11/27/04
8. WSC loses to Elms .. 11/27
9. Owls new home... 11/30/04
10. W.S. debuts new gym 12/1/04
11. Picture 12/1/04
12. Williams men Sport 12/1/04
13. Hoop classic 12/3/04
14. Owls stop 12/11/04
15. Warriors Sunday 12/9/04
16. Swimming 12/12/04
17. W to Newbury 57 12/13/04
18. WS edges PSU 12/15/04
19. Chapin named.. 12/18/04
20. WSC - Owls... 12/24/04
21. Jay Allen 12/29/04
22. Bell, practice 12/29/04
23. pictures + articles (Foxboro) 12/30/04
24. Playoff 12/19/04
25. ~~Faculty~~ Director... 12/13/04

Neptune. College News Update
Jan - Feb 2005

Scrapbook #21 1943-46

(1) Receive Grad. Pictures (Manning Case)
(2) Picture Tom Hussey - (1943)
(3) Holyoke Soldier give life - Earl Wilson
(4) Manning Case promoted - 1943
(5) Wins Contest at College - 1944
(6) Lt T.W Hussey back from Pacific 1945
(7) Teachers College Names Officers 1945?
(8) Class Day at Westfield
(9) WSTC Grads - picture & write up 2/25
(10) Lt. Manning Case, navy, has been .... (1946)
(11) W.S.T.C. Basketeers 1946

Scrapbook # 15 1949-51

(1) Chairman (Miss Barbara Hudson)
(2) College frs. Burn Hats off 1st ...
(3) Westfield Girl Leaves China .... (Gladys Fan)
(4) Scenes at W.T.C. Class Day
(5) Class Day Scenes - Thomas Hogan - (1st letter)
(6) Left Side - Whole page
(7) Picture - Receive Degrees
(8) Many Alumni of WSTC have won Honors
(9) Prof Bayless (picture - To Conference)
(10) Westfield Blues + Whites Play ....
(11) New Spirit Appears.
(12) A. Picture (Birding High) B Picture (Joe Dufes) C. Westfield Girls Play D.C.
(13) T.C. Women Bowlers (1950)
(14) Right Side Whole page (1950?)
(15) A Head College Chefs B. AA Graduate
(16) Team Named Bluebloggers B. W.T. State Cage Drills

College News Update

Continued — Sept - Oct 2004

(15) MCLA matters cannot hold lead ... 9/29/04
(16) Costa named player of wk. 9/30/04
(17) WSC field hockey .. 9/30/04
(18) Owls to Nat.'s 10/2/04
(19) W.S. " " Worcester 10/2/04
(20) Westfall holds on .. 10/2/04
(21) W.S. enjoys ... 10/4/04
(22) Churchill running .. 10/20/04
(23) W.S. football alumni .. 10/22/04
(24) Basketball, Owls next 10/25/04
(25) W sees to glory 10/28/04
(26) Owls enjoy dual titles 10/30/04
(27) Ceremony - Woodward Center 9-2-04
(28) ~~Hi~~ " " 9-8-04
(29) It's a hit 9-22-04
(30) Basketball players score big 9/29/04
(31) Lavoiette - 3 pages 9/27/04
(32) School dedicates athletic facility 9/2/04

Scrapbook # 16 Early 1950's (Sept. 1951 - Sept. 1954)

① Phys. Ed Course ② Chet Szymanyk - MAA pres.
② # Basketball Hopes 8 Teachers 5th C. picture

Scrapbook # 23 1954 - 1956

① W.S.T.C. Class Day Exercises
② Picture of 1955 Team
③ Basketball Super
④ a. Welch to talk ... b Pierzga named Coach
⑤ College Faculty to Buy Students
⑥ (a) Bob Farr Captains W.S.T.C. Baseball ... (b) Teachers Nine Has Batting
⑦ Seek Brother Win
⑧ M.A. Group on College Program
⑨ Picture - Discuss Expansion Plan + 2 articles
⑩ " of Maureen Hurley
⑪ Chester Senior Wins Hoop Post
⑫ W.S.T.C. Class Day 1955
⑬ New A.A. Officers + Head by Farr
⑭ MAA of WSTC
⑮ Local College Names Hogan
⑯ Cheerleaders for 1956
⑰ WSTC Hoop Squad 1956

College News Update

Newspaper Articles Oct 10, 2007 - Oct 30, 2007

① W.S. Holy success 10/07

⑤ WSC line up homecoming events 10/19/07

Newspaper Articles April 23, 2007 - Oct 9, 2007

① W.S. to dedicate track Alumnae .... May 16, 2007

⑤ WSC fields dedication ... May 24, 2007

③ Westfield walk (field hockey) Sept 5, 2007

④ W.S. just out ... Sept 11, 2007

⑤ Sax to enter Hall of Fame 10/4/07

Westfield S. C. College News Update Sept - Oct 2004

①+⑤ Woodward Center Dedication Aug 27, 2004 July 3 2004

② Woodward Center Opens Sept 1, 04

③ W.S. gets new hockey coach Sept 6, 2004

⑤ W.S beats IVNAC 4-2 Sept 8, 2004

⑥ Women's Soccer Sept 2, 2004

⑦ Babson 4 - W.S. 1 9/9/04

⑧ W.S. seeks more handsome 9/10/04

⑨ W.S. volley falls short 9/13/04

⑩ WSC football team includes 9/16/04

⑪ WS bounces back ... Sept. 20, 04

⑫ Westfield Grad plays well ... Sept. 23, 04

⑬ Falcons outplay owls 9/26/04

⑭ Hedges wants 207 to remain 9/29/04

Scrapbook #24 1956-1960

① WSTC has 6 Compact . . .
② LS Profs Open Season RS ③ Starts New Athletic Era
④ RS ① With Westfield State Teachers Against Keene . . . .
⑤ Sports Quartet at WSTC +2 Progress for Profs and West. State T. C. Plays at Home Ltd.
⑥ W.S.T.C. After +15 Win
⑦ New Gym
⑧ Teachers Seek + Have Signals (1957)
⑨ Profs to Play for Benefit + W.S.T.C. post Co-Capt.
⑩ Cigarum Circle Lts WSTC Honor
⑪ State T
⑫ Teachers Use Day Glasses

Scrapbook # 26 1960-1963

— Nothing in this book —

Scrapbook # 25 1964-'65 (Cotton paper)

Nothing

Scrapbook # 29 1961-1965

Nothing —

Scrapbook # 58 1997

① S. Paul Bergen at 62 ... July 3, 1997
② New W.S. president ... (W. Lindell) 8/3/97
③ W.S. to induct 5 new Hall of Famers .. 10/2/97
④ W.S. women enshrined ... 10/20/97

Scrapbook # 57 1996-1997

Dr. Ronald Applebaum — I'm very proud of the creative financing that allowed me to renovate athletic complex and the completion of the wellness center.

① Students exercise fitness option 1/6/96
② Hagopian takes over as Athletic Director 5/10/96
③ WSC Pool dry for year Aug 30, 1996
④ College swim team looks for alternate pool 9/9/96
⑤ Wellness Center opened "Lemmon Hall" 9/12/96
⑥ Hall of Fame inductees 10/5/96
⑦ Dr. Lemmon dies 1/17/97
⑧ Stars by women athletes 2/6/97

Scrapbook # 32 1971-'75 (1971-72)

This scrapbook is all about the concerns with Dr Savigano

Scrapbook # 34 1975-'77

① W.S. Lapmen Win 2 (5/8/75)
② Owls Take 2 (5/7/75)
③ Lady Owls Repeat (5-8-75)

1975 President Robert L. Randolph

Dr Lammers Book 1969 story of the college

④ Owls top squeaker 1/20/77
⑤ WSC Dedicate New Dorm to Dr Lammers 10/8/75
⑥ Photos - Men of Rendezvous 1/22/77
⑦ Cut backs hurt athletics 2/10/77
⑧ WSC Athletic Arena 5/77
⑨ WSC golfers finish season 10/15/77
⑩ Boxing 11/14/77

1932 – 1933 – 1936

T. Lammers + Edmee Robert – Phy. Ed.

Tejoa
Year Book – 1936

Scrapbook # 35 1978-1979

New President - 11/10/78 Dr. Francis J. Blecki

Nothing in sports - Cool Fan (1979)

Scrapbook # 36 1979-1981

(1) Saluting woman basketball player of yr.

(2) Aiding Groundbreaking 4/80

(3) Sox pick Ciampi 6/80

(4) 3 from Sweden 11/1980

(5) A Amherst defeats Owls 12/80

B. Banquet slated 12/80

C. Owl iceman bad ...

(6) Boxing is back 12/80

(7) WSC to inaugurate ice skating rink 1/81

(8) W.S. offers clinics June 81

(9) It's hockey heaven July 81

(10) Owl women runners .... Sept. 1981

Yearbook - Tekoa 1934

~~Basketball~~

All WAA

~~May Francena Albrich - West Hanover~~

WAA "Ann" Anna C. Barberis Spfld. Check

— Aline Mary Demyttenaere - basketball - hockey W. Spfld.

"Be" May A. Hay - Head of basketball, Head of minor sports, Hockey, Baseball Thorndike

"Dig" Carol Shaves - Baseball, Tennis Doubles Champion, (Northampton)

"Bea" Beatrice Katcher - Basketball Spfld.

"Peg" Marguerite M. McCarthy - Check Spfld

"Chicken Lil" Lillian C. Methot - Basketball - So. Hadley Falls

"Tootsie" Alexandria Prifti - Basketball, Hockey - Southwick

"Dot" Dorothy E. Richard - Basketball (captain), Hockey - Spfld

"Dubby" Dora Suher - Basketball Spfld.

"Spanky" Betty Swartz - Basketball, Hockey Pittsfield

"Squawky" Doris M. Wentzel - Head of Hiking, Basketball, Hockey - N. Hamp.

Tekoa 1935 (Senior)

MAA

Spfld Marjorie Fennald - B.B. + Hock

Spfld Regina Henderson - " "

Spfld. Anna C. Barberis "

W. Spfld Aline Mary Demyttenaere BB + Hock

Westfield Catherine R. Devine - B.B. + Hock.

Florence Ann Doyle - Head of Tennis

Spfld Marie Drummond - B.B. + Hock + Head of Tennis

N. Hamp. Carol Shaver - Baseball + Tennis!

Spfld. Elizabeth Henderson - B.B. - Hockey

Westfield Evelyn H. Jegelwicz - Baseball + "

Spfld Beatrice Katcher - B.B.

" Catherine Kelliher - B.B

" Anna La Rose - BB + Hockey

Fairview Gertrude McKissick - BB + Hockey

Westfield Evelyn H. Jegelwicz - Baseball + Hockey

Spfld Beatrice Katcher - baseball

" Catherine Kelliher - B.B.

" ~~Anna La Rose B B + Hockey~~

~~Gertrude McKissick - BB + hockey~~

Spfld Miriam Pomerantz - BB + Hockey

" Dorothy Richard - " "

Palmer Lillian St. Clair - Hockey

Spfld. Florence M. Scagliarini - B.B. + Hockey Head of Hockey

Albina Shinofsky - Hockey (Spfld)

Virginia Walker - Hockey (")

Edmee Robert - Physical Ed. + Lawrence

1932-1933

The Tekoa Athletes:

1930-31 ——— Need these books
1931-32
1932-33 Junior
1933-34 Margaret Mitchell a Senior

The Tekoa – get picture of M. Mitchell on Magazine Staff and Junior Class picture

1932 Tekoa and 1933 Tekoa

President Leonard J. Savignano

Scrapbook #31 1961 – 1972

① WSC adds 3 to staff + RI teachers Tenure Refs
② Cheerleaders Great at W.S. 1962
③ W.S. Entry is Wise Old Owl 1963
④ 1 WSC Athletes Win Trophies May 22, 1964
⑤ Alumni Varsity Clash at Westfield 1965
⑥ Busy Westfield Skaters 1965
⑦ Kevin Byron Crash Victim 1966
⑧ Bowling
⑨ Purchase from, Sand + Rod 7/6/67
⑩+⑪ A. Another Trophy 1/4/68 B. W.S. wins over Castleton 6
⑫ 13 A. Picture – Cups Winners 1968 B Soccer Team 1968 or 69?
⑭ Picture of baseball field + tennis courts 9/25/68
⑮ Kutty Has We Warmup 10/7/69
⑯ Kudos ⑰ Extend Streak ⑱ Unbeaten 10/68

Scrapbook #28 1963 – 1970
Nothing – Gamma – Sigma – Sigma

Scrapbook # 30 – No dates
All Music dept stuff

Scrapbook # 33 1966 – 1975

①
②
③ Coaching Position Offered to Math Junie 1971
④ Trackmen Keep Crown 1975

Scrapbook # 56 1993 - 1995

① Westfield hospital expand ... 12/12/93
② WSC to induct 13 in Hall of Fame 8/27/94
③ The community rallies .... Sept 2, 1994
④ Team has 5 letter on a five point ... Sept 7, 1994
⑤ Light foot Ley as ovle head ... 9/8/94
⑥ W.S. gets Lab news 10/15/94
⑦ Athletic Hall of fame 10/17/94
⑧ New Wellness Center 1/23/95

Scrapbook # 57 1995

① Athletic director retires ... 6/6/95
② Articles about Paul Bogan 6/30/95
③ WSC welcomes 14 10/12/95
④ WSC welcome 3 Westfield Residents 10/19/95
⑤ WSC gets 29.6 million 11/17/95

Scrapbook # 53 Jan 1990 – March 1991

① WSC teams left without field .... Feb 12, 1991

Scrapbook # 54 March 1991 – June 1992

① WSC track + field earn All American honors May 26, 1991
② This well kept secret is a very cool place Aug 1, 1991

Scrapbook # 55 1992 – 1993

① Work proceeded on WSC field Sept 7, 1992
② Amelia Rose ... 1992
③ W.S. adds director for Womens athletics May 5, 1993
④ Unique summer camp July 1, 1993

Scrapbook #51 Sept '87 - Dec. 1989

① Peter Lavrotte Olympian in every ad's 1/7/88
② Winning wasn't everything for W.S. Hunty 11/20/88

Scrapbook #52 1989 - 1990

① Nine Sports dropped at W.S. 3/8/89
② Jerry Hansel a big boost to W.S. 5/21/1989
③ WSC senior Pat Donoghue honored 11/7/89
④ Cardmen win 1st 11/20/89

Scrapbook # 37 1978

(1) A. Owls shrug off illness ... 2/78
B. WSC athletes bring back Smith Cup
C. WSC trackmen earn honors
(2) WSC outguns Boston State
(3) A. Picture (Aim for title) 3/78
B. WSC hope to shine Friday ... 3/78
(4) Picture (owl gunners)
(5) WSC phy. Ed. instructor honored 3/78
(6) WSC hockey coach 3/78
(7) A Picture - A four year grand slam 5/78
B. Owls in 4th NCAA 4/78
(8) Hts official - WS takes Smith 6/78
(9) WSC's Simon goes ... 6/78

Scrapbook # 38 1981-1982
(1) Owl hooters eye ... 10/81
(2) WSC hosts field hockey .. 10/81
(3) Cindy Sturm runners ... 10/21
(4) WSC football program ... Sept 82
(5) WSC Owls stripped of crown Oct 1982

Scrapbook #50 1986-1987

① Owls lock 6 title despite 11/21/86
② WSC women fall 5-12 12/3/86
③ WSC swimmers fall 12/11/86
④ La Chance Hennessy face wins 12/16/86
⑤ WSC nips Regis 69-64 2/28/89
⑥ " softballs win streak 4/16/87
⑦ " lacrosse falls to ... 4/26/87
⑧ Owls enjoy banner day 4/21/87
⑨ WSC nips Lowell 7-26-87

Dec 22 - Jan 3 Library will be closed during Christmas vacation.

Scrapbook #39 1983 - 1985

① Owl Softball faded... 5/21/83
② State Mark Gallagher... April, 1985
③ Erma M. Bayless... 4/2/84
④ No playoffs for the owls.. 2/23/84
⑤ Owls sweep Nevada 12/7/84
⑥ Owls NCAA vacation 3/1/85
⑦ WSC nine embarks 3/13/85

Scrapbook #40 1986

Nothing in sports (Pelecki)

Scrapbook #41
Nothing (Pelecki)

Scrapbook #42
Nothing (Pelecki)

Scrapbook #12 Sept - Oct 1986

Nothing - sports X Pictures

Scrapbook #13 Nov 1986 Sept 1987
Nothing on Sports - Pictures

Scrapbook #14 March - June 1986
About Pictures

Scrapbook #16
About Pictures

Scrapbook # 17 June 20, 1986 - July 4, 1986
About Pictures

Scrapbook # 18 July - Aug 1986
#19 Jan 1987

① Owls fly to SMU 1-20-87

② Owls suffer key injuries 1-23-87

Bob Farr

- Will work with this

College News Update

next work → July - Aug 2005

~~Nov - Dec 2004~~

~~Jan - Feb 2005~~

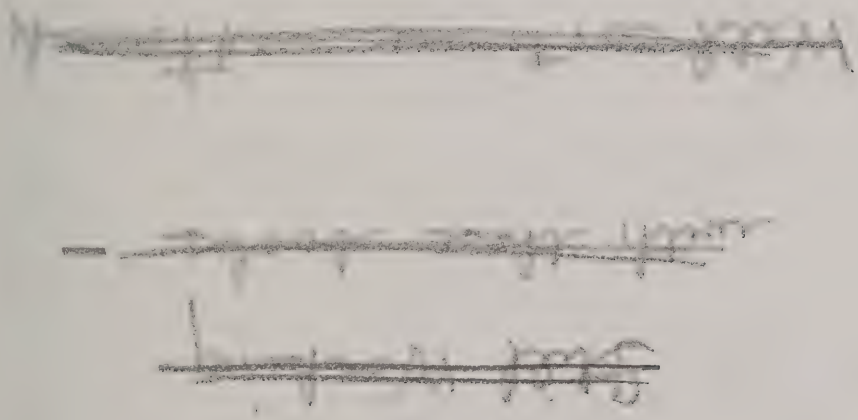
~~March + April 2005~~

~~May + June 2005~~

~~July + Aug 2005~~

- Last one worked on

Finished Sept. - Oct 2005



Teresa Fitts
Mountain Sound Dept.
Woodland Ctr.
572-5368

History of Athletics

Mickey Curtis

School newspapers from 1996 - 2009 were copied by Bob Farr during the summer of 2013.

Also included were individual articles that were cut from various city newspapers

Evolution of Team Name

Westfield State

History of Team Names

"He never lets you forget that he went to college."

Westfield State University

Bob Farr
Class of 1955

Evolution of team name at Westfield State

From the 1920's to the 1930's Westfield was a Normal School consisting of junior and senior women classes. As a result, the teams were refered to as "the junior team" and "the senior team". Competition was held between the two classes. In the early 1930's a freshman class was added and competition was held between the three classes. In 1933 the students had an option of attending three or four years of college. In 1934 the option became a four year requirement and we now had four teams - freshman, sophomore, junior and seniors. Competition was held between the four classes

In October 1937 the college adopted a new plan of athletic endeavor. The entire college was divided into two teams, the Blues and the Whites. The purpose was to encourage competition between groups rather than between classes. Each team member pledged loyalty to the team in all athletic contests. The student continued to be a mem of the same team throughout her four years of college. This system was developed by Miss Theresa Lammers and Miss Edmee Roberts of the physical education department and by the student athletic council.

In 1938 enough men entered the college and played "pick up" basketball games in the third floor Dickinson Hall gym to meet the physical education requirements for the state. At this time the college had a Women's Athletic Association and a Men's Athletic Association.

In 1939 and 1940 the women continued to play their blue and white games at Dickinson Hall. The men now have a team and began to play a three game schedule with other colleges. The newspapers refer to this team as Westfie State Teachers College.

From 1941 to 1946 the men sports are stopped because

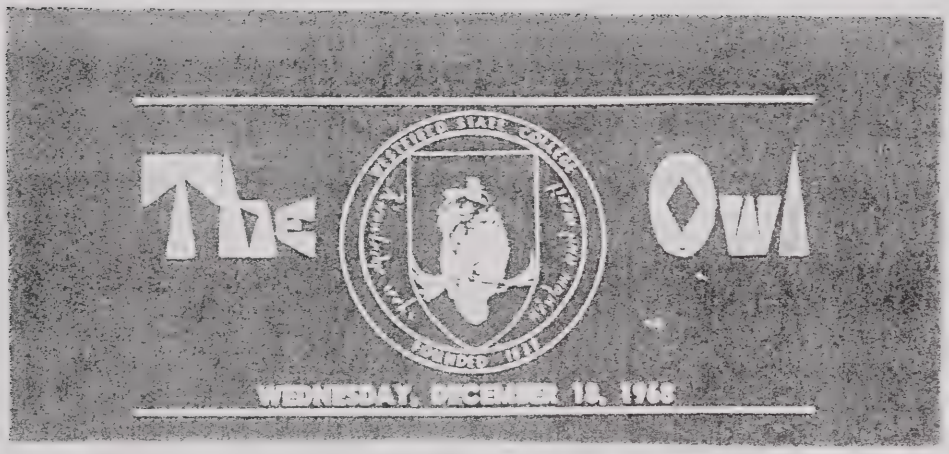
of World War II. The women continue with the blue and white competition.

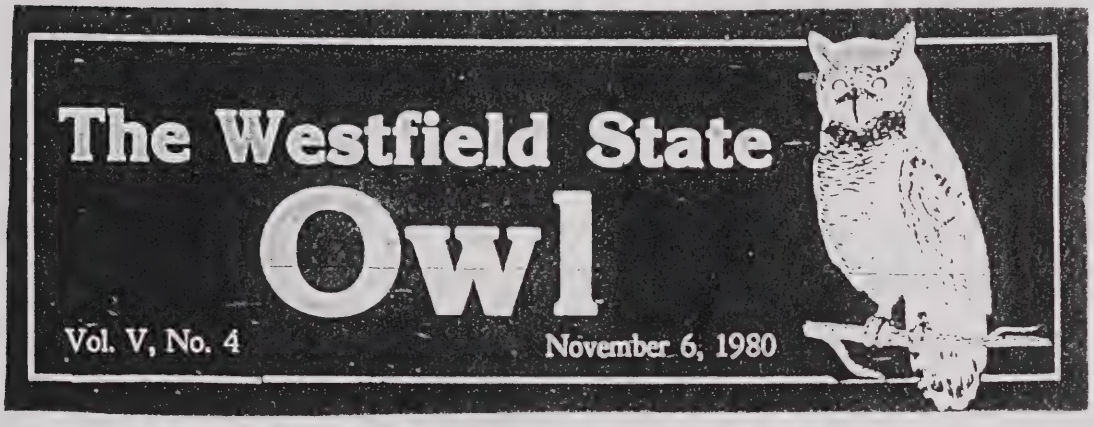
In 1947 - 1949 the women continued their blue and white games at Dickinson Hall. The war was over and during the 1947-1948 year the men played at least four games under coach Tom Hogan and hoping for more. During the 1948-1949 season the men played twenty one games. One of the games was played at the Boston Garden against Bridgewate The other games played that day at Boston Garden were Holy Cross - Loyola and Princeton - Harvard. During both these seasons the newspaper referred to Westfield as Westfield State Teachers College. During the 1949-1950 season the men played 13 games under Coach John Lay. The newspapers used two names for the team this year, "Westfield State Teachers College and Profs."

Nov. 28th 1950 a contest was held by the Men's Athletic Association (M.A.A.) to give a new name to athletic teams at Westfield State. The winning name was "Blueblazers", because the college colors were blue and white. This name was submitted by Lila Mollins of Rockland, Mass. who was a student at the college. At this time, I have found no information that indicates the name "Blueblazers" was ever used.

On Wednesday Jan 11, 1950 Westfield State girls' basketball team, coached by Prof. Bayless, played the American International College girl hoopsters at Hope Church gymnasium in Springfield at 4:30 p.m. A second game was played against A.I.C. on Jan 18, 1950 at the Dickinson Hall gymnasium at 4:00 p.m. in Westfield. The newspapers refered to the Westfield State women's team as "Westfield State Teachers Colleg "These games may be the first women's intercollegiate basketball games.

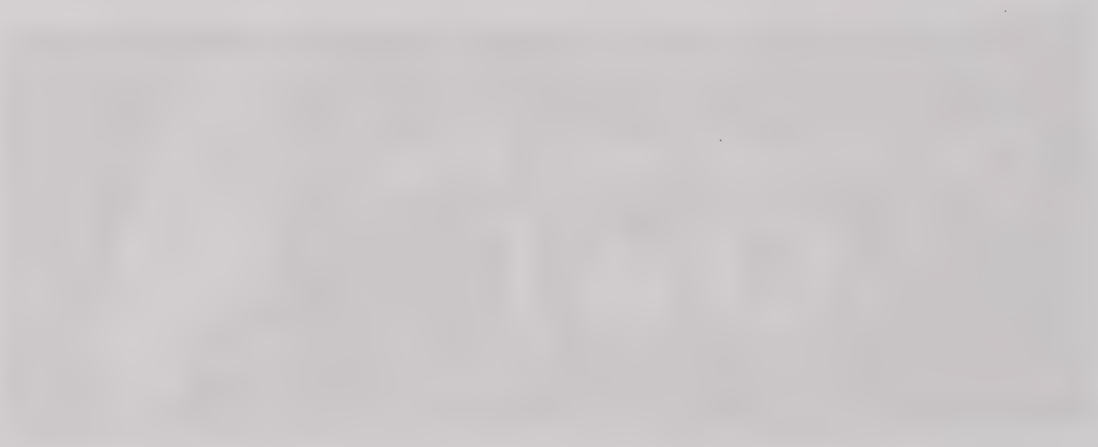
In the 1950 - 1951 season the newspaper used three





WESTFIELD STATE OWL

XVI, No. 9 Nov. 14, 1984 Westfiel



names to describe our teams - Westfield State Teachers College, Profs and Blue and White. The intramural women's teams continued to be called Blue and Whites.

In 1953 another contest was held by the athletic association to get a name for the athletic teams at Westfield State. A picture of an owl was submitted by a student, Robert Woodward. Because his was the only entry, the contest was null and void and we continued as usual. Through out the 1950's the names for men and womens teams remained the same at the old college on Court St. In 1956 when the college moved to Western Ave. the old team names moved right along.

In 1963 Westfield State College had a float in the St. Patricks Day parade. The theme of the float was "Books - Weapons of Our Time". On that float was a three foot owl.

During the 1964-1965 school year Mike Ligarski, a sports writer for the school newspaper used the title "Owls Nest" when he wrote his articles. Mike was also a great third baseman on the baseball team. It was during the 60's that the team "Owls" became prevalent in the school newspaper.

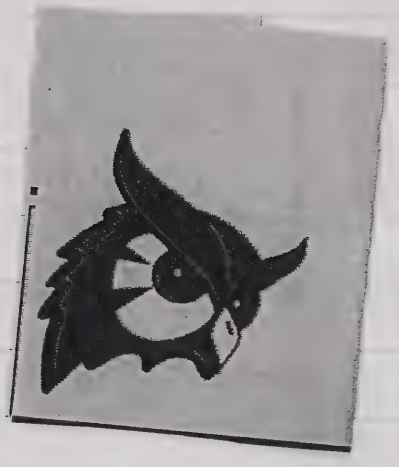
In 1967 the Varsity Lettermans Club was organized by Coach Leo Le Blanc as an alumni athletic booster organization for Westfield State. Selected President was Bob Farr, Joe Ferosi was selected Vice-President, Jim Zyron - Secretary Treasurer, Bernard Zyron - Advisor and Don Farr was selected Historian. On the Lettermans Club Newsletter heading was the picture of an Owl. This is believed to be the first official use of the Owl at Westfield State.

THE LETTERMEN'S CLUB

WESTFIELD STATE COLLEGE

NEWSLETTER

July 18, 2005 in the Westfield Evening News is an article and picture of Westfield resident, Phil Acuella, President of Acuella + Associates who created Westfield States owl logo which is seen on everything in the city from bill boards, to store windows, to the college newspaper and the center circle on the Woodward Center basketball court.



Bob Farr
Class of 1955

The Campus Voice ● May 7, 2001

April 28, 2001 - Like a tornado, 60 T-shirts rained from above to the crowd below. A new, New England owl has been created... one with character and one with a consistent look - only to be aggressive on the playing field.

Athletics Dept. Unveils New Owl Logo

By Mickey Curtis

The Westfield State College athletics department is sporting a new look these days with its new Owl logo, an updated graphic of the college's established mascot.

The new athletics logo will be displayed on team uniforms, hats, playing fields and in publications. The logo has a copyright and trademark, which means the image cannot be altered, or reproduced by other colleges. There will also be guidelines for campus use of the logo.

"This Owl was designed to give us a more modern, fresh look," said assistant athletics director Nancy Bals, who chaired the committee that created the logo. "Plus, we wanted to give the students something they would like."

The "official athletics logo" was first unveiled at the spring weekend festivities held April 28 on the Westfield State campus. Sixty t-shirts featuring the new logo were then tossed into the crowd by band members on the main stage. Students who were lucky recipients of the t-shirts began wearing them immediately.

"This logo looks more like an Owl than our previous logo," said Bals. "And the new Owl promotes our school colors (blue and white)."

Phil Aucella, a talented graphic designer who resides in Westfield, created the logo after extensive research of the bird's features, particulary the New England owl, and numerous meetings with college representatives.

Providing input were: athletics director Ken Magarian; assistant athletics director Mickey Curtis; public affairs director Jeanne Julian; faculty athletics representive Ed Abar; Barry Maloney, assistant to the president; Larry Nafultin, director of development; and members of the Student-Athlete Advisory Board.

"We were looking for an owl that had some character but wasn't overly aggressive," remarked Bals.

The athletics department has recognized the need for a consistent look for the athletics logo for some time, according to Magarian. With a strong endorsement from President Woodward, the initiative was finally able to be funded through marketing funds earmarked by the college's multi-department marketing team, chaired by Julian. A college mascot suit is also in the works.

Beginning next fall, the mascot suit will be worn by selected students who will represent the college at various college and town functions. Next September, there will be a contest for the student body to name the mascot.

"We hope the new owl will help promote campus spirit and make the college more visible in the community," said Magarian.

We give thanks to the Athletic Dept. Logo Committee for taking our owlet and bringing it to a state of full development and stability which will now promote campus spirit and community visibility which was envisioned by this group.

The Campus Voice ● September 3, 2001

Mascot creates new image for owls

If you see a six-foot-tall, bright blue creature with big yellow feet strolling the Westfield State campus these days, don't be alarmed: it's not Big Bird holding his breath. It's your alma mater's new mascot.

The costumed creature is the three-dimensional version of the new Westfield State College athletics logo, an updated graphic rendering of the college's established mascot. The newly-hatched owl immediately won over alumni like John Griffin '80, head baseball coach.

The new logo looks nice," Griffin said. "It is going to enhance our fund-raising efforts."

John plans to sell hats sporting the design to raise money for his team's annual spring training trip south. Such uses for the new athletics logo will supplement its on team uniforms, hats, and helmets; it will also adorn playing courts and fields, stationery, and publications.

The logo is copyrighted, which means it cannot be altered and it is also trademarked, which means it can only be reproduced if the college receives royalties. There will also be guidelines for campus use of the logo.

We were looking for an owl that had some character but wasn't overly aggressive. This owl was designed to give us a more modern, fresh look," said assistant athletics director Nancy Bals, who chaired the committee overseeing the logo development project. "This logo is a unique owl and it highlights our school colors [blue and white]. It is very important that the students like the logo. If they like it, they will remain loyal to the image, the athletics department, and the college for years even after they graduate."

Basketball player Alissa Tedesco '03 likes it indeed. "I love the new owl. It's great!" she enthused.

Student-athlete endorsement of the new look also plays a role in promoting team spirit.

Players now have something to identify with," said Hilary Ducharme, head women's volleyball coach. "It helps our image and makes us comparable to other schools—more up-to-date." "There are good reasons why professional as well as big time college sports have mascots," said Ken Magarian, director of athletics. "The initial reason is for the crowd and spectators.

-Photo by Davide Harris Fried

Westfield State's new mascot meets with graphic designer Phil Aucell of Westfield, who created the new Owl logo. A student contest will be held during September to name the mascot, with a $250 grand prize. There will be a box to place suggestions at varsity athletic contests and in the campus center lobby.

Then there is the working with the cheerleaders and the band—the mascot sort of finishes the circle of support for the team, and makes it easier for the crowd to follow and get involved."

The "new owl" was first unveiled at campus spring weekend festivities in April, when a visiting band tossed 60 t-shirts featuring the design into the crowd. Students who were lucky recipients of the t-shirts began wearing them immediately.

Phil Aucella, a talented graphic designer who lives in Westfield, created the logo after extensive research into the owl's features, particularly New England species, and numerous meetings with college representatives. Providing input were athletics director Ken Magarian; assistant athletics director Mickey Curtis; public affairs director Jeanne Julian; faculty athletics representative Ed Abar; Barry Maloney, assistant to the president; the late Larry Naftulin, who was director of development; and members of the Student-Athlete Advisory Board.

The athletics department has recognized the need for a consistent athletics logo for some time, according to Magarian. With a strong endorsement from President Woodward, the initiative was finally funded through marketing funds earmarked by the college's multi-department marketing team, chaired by Julian.

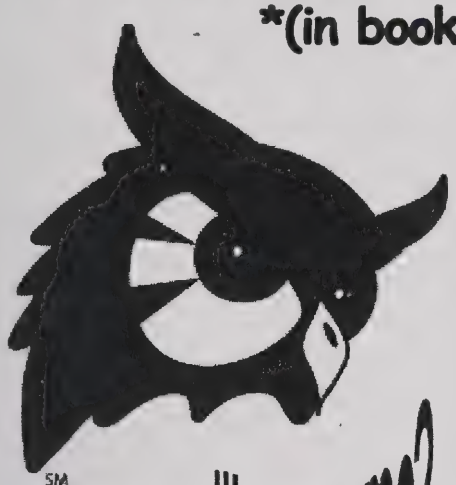
In the meantime, a grant to receive funds for a mascot costume was applied for and received from the WSC Foundation. Once the design of the logo was complete, the college commissioned a costume and the mascot will be coming to life. The costume will be worn by selected students who will represent the college at various college and town functions. The student body will be invited to name the mascot through a contest.

Our mascot is going to be our number one fan and cheerleader at games. As a visual reminder of the college and the athletics program, the mascot can and will go everywhere, including most college events. Our owl will represent good spirit, friendliness and the positive image of Westfield State, on behalf of everyone associated with the college," said Magarian.

10 of 12

Name our new mascot. Win $250!*

***(in bookstore or food service credits)**



Whoooo will name me?SM

Owl's name:.....

Your name:.....

Class/Department:.....

Address:.....

.....**Phone:**.....

The contest is open to all Westfield State students and employees. Please drop your entry in the "Name the Owl" boxes at athletic events or in the Ely Campus Center. Or send it through campus mail to Owl, Athletics, Ely Campus Center. Please submit entries by 5 p.m. Sept. 24.

The best name will be selected by an Athletics Department committee from the entries. If more than one person suggests the winning name, all the winning entries will be placed in a drawing for the grand prize. Consolation prizes also will be given. The grand prize drawing is scheduled for Family Weekend, Sept. 29.

'Nestor' is a wise choice for mascot's name

Courtesy of Westfield State Sports Information Department

Taking his cue from the college moniker, **Matthew Tucker** used a little bit of wisdom to name the new Westfield State College owl mascot.

"Nestor" is the mascot's name, and Tucker took advantage of the latest technological craze — the Internet — to assist him with the selection process.

"I went to a baby-naming site on the internet and typed in the word wisdom and that's one of the names that came up," explained the freshman communication major from Alford, Mass.

The dictionary defines "Nestor" as "a wise old counselor" of the Greeks in the Trojan War.

Nestor hugs Matthew Tucker, who won the owl naming contest.

The nickname comes from the goddess Athena, the goddess of wisdom. Her symbol was the owl.

"It's the perfect name for our mascot," said assistant athletics director **Nancy Bals**, who coordinated the mascot-naming contest.

The selection committee included athletics director **Ken Magarian**; athletics department secretary **Christine Lykens**; public relations director **Jeanne Julian**; and student-athletes **Melissa Fitzgerald** (cheering) and **Aaron Ragland** (football).

The students on the committee pointed out that there are some areas on campus referred to by students as "the nest" or "the owl's nest," in particular Alumnni Field and Parenzo Gym.

Tucker also thought of the nest connotation when deciding which name to submit.

The mascot already has generated much interest and school spirit, frequenting many varsity games this fall and also representing the college at off-campus events.

"Our owl nickname and mascot are a source of pride and unity for the entire college community they represent — students, faculty, staff, parents, alumni, and town residents," said Ken. "Giving the mascot a name — Nestor — just enhances this school spirit."

The mascot was officially named during the halftime of the football game on Family Weekend, Sept. 29.

The other two names being considered were "Ollie" and "Westy." Eight contestants submitted "Westy" and one submitted "Ollie." As a consolation prize, each finalist will receive a T-shirt featuring the new college logo.

Tucker's grand prize was $250 in credits at the college bookstore. The wise freshman was seen last Tuesday shopping for Christmas gifts in the bookstore.

Westfield State Athletics
Time Line

by
Mickey Curtis
and
Bob Farr

Westfield State - Athletics Time Line

1838-1892

One hour of individual exercise is required each day, weather and health permitting

1892

The new Normal School on Court Street, which is now the City Hall, contained the first gymnasium for the students in the practice-school and gymnastics was added to the Normal's curriculum.

1896

The Student Outing Club takes bicycle rides for enjoyment as well as part of their required individual exercise program.

1903

A year after President Theodore Roosevelt visited the Normal School, the school celebrated the opening of a new dormitory named in honor of John W. Dickinson. The most important aspect was the installation of the first basketball gymnasium on the third floor. This gym, and the outdoor grounds, led to the beginning of womens intraclass basketball, volley ball, tennis and baseball as well as the beginnings of the Womens Athletic Association (WAA).

1923

Marion C. Cross is Director of Physical Education (1923-'24)

1925

Miss Neal is Director of Physical Education. She was new and because of her late arrival, volley ball was late in getting underway.

1926

Miss Theresa Lammers is new Director of Physical Education, a position she holds until 1943. She was a pioneer of the women's athletic programs and the Women's Athletic Association.

1926

This was the pioneer year for field hockey at the college. Games were played between the classes.

1932

Construction of a new baseball and hockey field were being installed along with the new tennis courts.

1938

Ten men entered Westfield State as freshmen and joined with four others already on campus and began playing basketball in the third floor Dickinson Hall gym to fulfill the physical education requirements.

1938

This year was the beginning of the Men's Athletic Association (MAA).

1939

The first intercollegiate games are held. A basketball team is formed with 12 men now enrolled at the college and the schedule includes home and away games with North Adams State Teachers College and Hyannis State Teachers College. The home games are played in St. Mary's gym on Elm St. The game at Hyannis is broadcast over local radio with the team manager serving as "color announcer".

1941

Intercollegiate competition is halted because of the Dec. 7th infamous attack on Pearl Harbor

1943

Erna M. Bayless is new director of physical education until her retirement in 1968.

1948 - 1949

The first men's basketball team of the post war era begins play on Dec. 6 with a game at Keene State in New Hampshire. Twenty one games were played with other college quintets. Home games were played at the Armory on Franklin St. and Westfield High School.

Edward Welch joins the Westfield faculty and serves as the adviser / director of the Men's Athletic Association for eight years. All male students at the college were members of the association which included intramural sports and two intercollegiate sports of baseball and basketball. Welch played a pivotal role in the expansion of the athletics program in the mid-1950s, an era when the college's male enrollment nearly doubled. Welch initiated the long range plans to increase the number of varsity sports offered and, he was a catalyst in Westfield States acceptance into the New England Teachers College Athletic Conference in March of 1955.

1949

On Jan. 11, 1949 the men's basketball team played at the Boston Garden aganist Bridgewater. The other games played that day at Boston Garden were Holy Cross aganist Loyola and Princeton aganist Havard.

1956.

The college moves to Western Ave. location and Westfield plays its basketball games in Parenzo Gymnasium considered a "state of the art" facility. President Edward Scanlon dedicates the new gym. Westfield beats Worcester.

Charles "Bud" Hagan is named the college's first athletic director and holds this post until 1963. The college joins the popular 16 team New England Teachers Conference.

1960

Beginning of varsity tennis

1962

Westfield enters intercollegiate golf and track. Archery was formed and sponsored by the M.A.A. and W.A.A.

Westfield enters intercollegiate hockey for men.

1963

F. Paul Bogan becomes new athletic director and holds this post for 32 years (1963-1995). The athletic program grows from two sports to as many as twenty two

1967

grows from two sports to as many as twenty two.
1961 Women's field hockey and basketball become inter collegiate

1969
The beginning of women's intercollegiate field hockey and men's cross country and men's track and field program

1970
The beginning of women's intercollegiate softball, tennis, gymnastics, basketball and volley ball.
1972 Track and field becomes a Mass. State Conference sport.

1973
Westfield State captures the inaugural Massachusetts State Collegiate Athletic Conference (MASCAC) Smith Cup championship. Westfield wins four of the first six Smith Cup crowns

1974
The new outdoor athletic facility - which includes an Astro Turf playing surface for the sports of soccer, field hockey, lacrosse and track and field is completed.

1974
Westfield State places third in the inaugural NCAA Division 3 men's soccer national championships. The Owls finish with a 17-4-2 record and capture the MASCAC championship.

1977

John Kurty retires after an outstanding coaching career. Kurty compiles a brilliant 153-36-13 record in coaching the Westfield State men's soccer team from 1964 to 1977. At the time of his retirement, his .790 winning percentage is the highest of any coach, active or retired, in all New England divisions. He leads the Owls to five straight NCAA tournament appearances and three New England state campionships.

1977 The Mass. State College Athletic Conference vote to make women's athletics a permanent part of the conference.

1978

Westfield wins the 1978 ECAC Division III men's ice hockey championship and posts a 20-2 record.

1979

Boston Red Sox draft pick Mike Ciampa leads the nation in stolen bases (46) and is a first team All-American outfielder. He leads the Owls to their third straight NCAA Tournament appearance with a .399 batting average and is only thrown out once in 47 stolen base attempts. Ciampa was a star player in the Red Sox minor league system before a leg injury curtailed his professional career.

1980

Westfield wins its first of two New England Division III outdoor men's track and field team championships. The Owls are New England champs in 1985

1981

Russ Winchester places second in the 200 dash at the 1981 NCAA Division III outdoor track and field national championships, losing in a photo finish. Winchester is Westfield's first two-time All American and he also earns All American honors in the 200 meter dash in 1980. Winchester still holds the school record in the 200 (21.65) and is a member of the school record setting 400 meter relay (41.81).

1981 The women's athletic program joins the National Collegiate Athletic Conference. (N.C.A.A.)

1981

Westfield hosts the inaugural NCAA Division III field hockey national championships and finishes third in the country. Westfield also hosts the NCAA Division III field hockey national championships in 2004.

1982

Cindy Sturm caps an outstanding senior year by winning the national title in the 3,000 meter run at the 1982 NCAA Division III outdoor track and field championships. Sturm also earns All-American honors by placing second in the 1500 meter run and third in the 5,000 meter run at the 1982 NCAA championships. In the fall of her senior year she finishes first in the 1981 NCAA Division III cross country national championships.

1982
Westfield State places third in the nation in the inaugural NCAA Division III softball national championships. The owls finish with a 20-8 overall record and capture the MASCAC championship.
1986 Women's athletics now offer ten inter collegiate varsity sports

1987
Russell Thompson is selected a 1987 third team All-American by three organizations. Kodak, Basketball Times and the Associated Press. The Springfield native is Westfield State's first and only men's basketball All-American, and is the only Westfield player to total more than 1000 career points and 1000 rebounds - milestones that he both surpassed in a 1987 game agianst Worcester State. Thompson leads the nation in rebounding in 1986 and ranks second in 1985 and 1987.

1987
Westfield State places third in the 1987 New England championships to qualify for the NCAA Division III men's cross country national championships. The '87 Owls are the first and only MASCAC team to qualify for the national cross country championships.

1988

Peter Lavrolette (1986 Westfield State graduate) plays for the United States in two Winter Olympic Games: the 1988 Calgary Games and in 1994 at Lillehammer, Norway. Laviolette is the only NCAA Division III ice hockey player on both teams and earns the prestigious honor of being named captain of the 1994 Team USA squad.

1989

The Owls no longer play their baseball and softball games on the Campus Green as they move to the new fields adjacent to the Astro Turf complex.

1992

Paula Eaton sets an NCAA record with 52 stolen bases and is a softball first-team All American outfielder. Eaton finishes her outstanding four-year career with 139 stolen bases, also an NCAA Division III record.

1994 Inaugural Westfield State's Athletics Hall of Fame Banquet

1994

Claudine Rice captures the 1994 NCAA Division III national championship in the hammer throw with a winning distance of 169.5.

1995

Ken Magarian is new athletic director for men and Windy Raidenbach is new athletic director for women.

1995

Claudine Bice earns her second All American certificate by finishing second at the 1995 NCAA Division III national championships. Her biggest accomplishment, however, is winning the prestigious Penn Relays in 1995. Competing against 12 NCAA Division I athletes, Bice unleashes a school record throw of 176-9 to earn the top spot on the victory stand. Just after her stunning victory at the Penn Relays, Bice is ranked the 10th best hammer thrower in the world, according to the Track and Field News.

1996 Nancy Bals is new athletic director for women

1997

Jerry Thavel retires after outstanding coaching career. Thavel is the most successful coach and serves the longest tenure in the history of Westfield State varsity athletics. Thavel begins the men's track and field program upon his arrival to Westfield in 1969 and develops the sport into a state and regional power before his retirement in June of 1997 after 28 seasons. His teams win or share 20 of 26 championships, including 13 consecutive titles from 1983 to 1995. Thavel guides 32 All Americans and 139 national qualifiers in NCAA Division III championship meets. He also begins the Westfield State men's cross country program in 1969 and serves as head coach for 15 years.

2001

Westfield State's 2001 football team finishes its Special Season with a 10-0 regular season and qualifies for the NCAA Tournament. Both Westfield and Worchester are 8-0 when they play in the winner take-all final game of the regular season. An what is referred to as The State Game, Westfield scores a touchdown with 1:34 remaining and holds off a frantic final-second rally for a thrilling 35-31 victory. The Owls, ranked No. 1 in New England, defeat Nichols, 12-0 the following week to claim its first New England Football Conference championship.

2001

Josue Zamora caps an incredible junior season with the Westfield State football team as he is named a first team All American. He led the Owls to a perfect 10-0 regular season and also received the following honors: Gold Helmet New England Division II/III player of the year; Andiron Club of Boston Division New England Division II/III defensive player of the year; and New England Football Conference defensive player of the year. Zamora was also a third-team All-American during his senior year in 2002.

2004

The Woodward Center opens in Sept. 2004. The $17 million academic/athletic building features a fild house measuring 35,000 square feet.

2004
Dedication of the interactive Charles "Bud" Hagan Athletic Hall of Fame.

2005
Richard Longest becomes new athletic director of Westfield State

2005
Tessa Donoghue is named the NCAA Division III Track and Field athlete of the year by the Collegiate Sports Awards sponsored by Honda. Donoghue is the most decorated athlete in the Westfield State track and field program. During her two years at Westfield, she earns six All-American honors, including a second place in the triple jump and fourth in the long jump at the 2005 NCAA Division III outdoor track and field national championships. She led Westfield to its eight straight MASCAC championship by winning seven of the 21 events in the 2005 conference championship meet.

2006
Peter Laviolette gives Westfield State national and international recognition. The 1986 Westfield State graduate coaches the Carolina Hurricanes to the Stanley Cup campionship. He also serves as the head coach of the U.S. team at the 2006 Olympic Games in Turin, Italy.

2007

Women's lacrosse becomes a varsity sport under Coach Janna Cunningham

2007

Beginning of the "Owl Club" which supports athletics through both financial and spirit-building activities

2009

Jerry Shavel track dedication was held on April 25, 2009

2009

Marlee Berg is the high jump national champion at the 2009 NCAA Division III indoor track and field finals.

2009

Josh Mathieu is selected to the D3 football.com All-American first team as a cornerback. He also receives the following honors: Theater Thirteen Club of Boston's New England Division II and III defensive player of the year; New England Football Conference Bogan Division defensive player of the year; New England Sportswriters Division II/III all star team; and D3 football.com All-East Region first team. Mathieu leads the nation in passes defended with seven interceptions and 15 pass breakups.

2010

Kerry Arouca places second in the 5,000 meter run at the NCAA Division III women's outdoor track and field national championships. It is her fifth All-American honor.

1st
Womens Intercollegiate
Basketball Game

1949-1950

Westfield State Teachers College
VRS.
American International College

Westfield Girls Play AIC Sextet

Westfield, Jan. 10—The girls' basketball team of Westfield State Teachers College will play its first game of the season Wednesday afternoon against American International College at Hope Church gymnasium, Springfield, at 4.30.

On Jan. 18 the local team will entertain AIC with a return game at the Dickinson hall gymnasium here at 4. The lineup for the Westfield team will be: Forwards, Joanne Donais of Easthampton, Joan Shaughnessy of Belmont, and Shirley Anderson of Springfield; substitutes, Marion Lathrop of South Hadley and Carolyn Donais of Easthampton; guards, Jean Fox of West Springfield, Bessie Stathis of Holyoke and Ruth Chmura of Hadley; substitutes, Mary Parakilas of Thompsonville, Conn., and Ellen Myers of Holyoke. Miss Stathis is head of basketball for this year.

Bob Farr
Class of 1955

Erna M. Bayless
coach

1949-1950

2 of 18

A.I.C. Wins Close Basketball Contest

1950 JAN 18 4:00 P.M.

In a return game w[illegible] no one girls' basketball te[illegible]ies at the Westfield wer[illegible] and Jake al- score of 44-37, he on the line. Westfield's come one of the girls ap- short of spectacular. [illegible] quarter, Westfield came t[illegible] tying the game when the score st[illegible] 34-32. Although Westfield was trailing all the way, the team stayed in there pitching, forcing the issue.

Joanne Donais and Marion Lathrop were top scorers for Westfield with 16 points apiece. June Hall and Phyllis Paradysz were very effective in passing and pivoting while Jean Fox was very successful in managing to keep the ball away from the opponents

Coach Bayless' team staged a sparkling rally in the third quarter constantly threatening their opponents.

Westfield's Record

Joan Shaughnessy, r.f.	2
Shirley Anderson, l.f.	3
Joanne Donais, c.f.	16
Marion Lathrop	16
Jean Fox, c.g.	0
Ruth Chmura, l.g.	0
Phyllis Paradysz, r.g.	0
June Hall, l.g.	0
Lila Mollins, c.g.	0

The score at the half was 27 to 18. with A.I.C. leading.

Marion Lathrop Stars With Girls' Hoop Team

1950

Wednesday, January 11th., the Westfield State Teachers College girls' basketball team was beaten by the Springfield A. I. C. girls hoopsters, 49 to 37. It was the first game for the Westfield team against five games for their opponents. Effective pivoting and passing by Capt. Stathis, June Hall, Ruth Chmura and Phyllis Paradysz kept A. I. C. constantly guessing.

Marion Lathrop, a freshman, threw some spectacular baskets for Westfield. Although she came in at the half, she was top scorer, racking up a total of 15 points. Marion has played in many semi-pro tournaments in Western Massachusetts. Joan Shaughnessy, Westfield's right center, tossed in a neat 10 points. Dead-eye Bradley tossed in a total of 22 points for the winners.

The score at the half was 33 to 12 in favor of A. I. C. Westfield's coach is Professor Bayless; timekeeper, Regina Garvey; score keeper, Loretta MacDonald.

Westfield Records

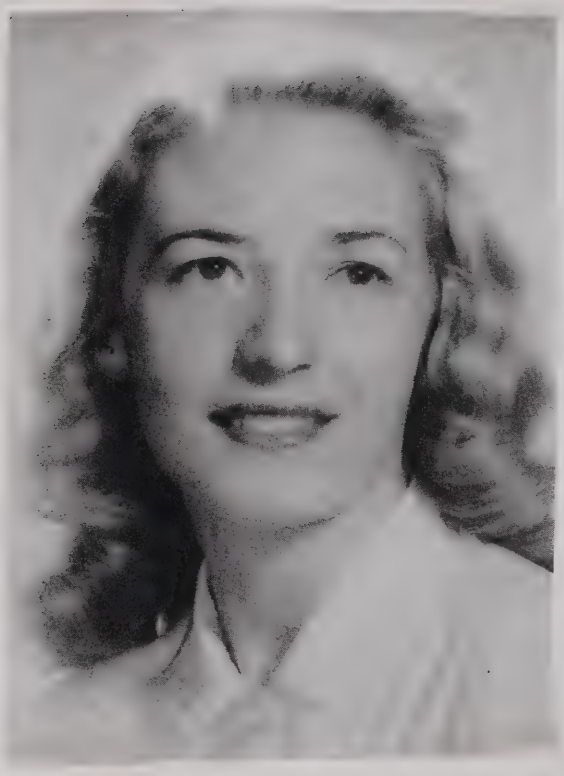
Donais, c.f.	10
Anderson, l.f.	2
Lathrop, l.f.	15
Mollins, l.f.	0
Shaughnessy, r.f.	10
Chmura, l.g.	0
Paradysz, l.g.	0
Stathis, c.g.	0
Hall, r.g.	0
Parakillis, r.g.	0

JAN 11 Game was played at the Hope Church gymnasium in Springfield at 4:30 P.M.

↙

↑ Played on Jan 18 at 4:00 P.M. in the Dickinson Hall gymnasium in Westfield

GOOD FOOD
AT
THE
COFFEE DEN
Westfield, Massachusetts



Loretta M. MacDonald
Score Keeper

Regina Hanway
Time Keeper

1950

Westfield State Teachers College Lineup

NAME	POSITION	YEAR GRADUATED
Joan Shaughnessy	R.F.	1951
Shirley Anderson	L.F.	1951
Joanne Donais	C.F.	1951
Marion Lathrop	L.F.	1953
Jean Fox	C.G.	1950
Ruth Chmura	L.G.	1952
Phyllis Paradyszz	R.G.	1952
June Hall	L.G.	1951
Lila Mollins	C.G. or L.F.	1952
Carolyn Donais	R.G.	1952
Bessie Stathis	C.G.	1951
Mary Parakiles	R.G.	1951
Ellen Myers	Did not play ?	
Professor Bayless	Coach	

There were 6 women on each team. The forwards had to stay on their half of the court and the guards had to stay on their half of the court. As a result, only the 3 forwards could score baskets

Regina Harvey	Time keeper	1951
Loretta MacDonald	Score keeper	1951

Joan F. Shaughnessy

Womens Athletic Association 1, 2, 3, 4
Womens Athletic Association Council 1, 2, 3, 4
Womens Athletic Association Council Vice Pres. 1, 2
Womens Athletic Association Council Treasurer 1
Blue Team Captain 3
Head of Basketball 4
Field Hockey 1, 2, 3
Basketball 1, 2, 4
Softball 1, 2, 3, 4

also
Dickinson Hall 1, 2, 3, 4
Secretary 2, 3, 4
Dorm Council 2, 3, 4
Art Club 1
Golden Key Club 2, 3, 4
Newman Club 1, 2, 3, 4
Teachers Are People - Entertainer 2

Shirley Anderson Boyle

Left Westfield State after completing her junior year. She did play in the 1st intercollegiate basketball game.

Ellen Myers

Completed her freshman and Sophomore years at Westfield State. Her name does not appear in the 1951 yearbook. She came from Holyoke. According to a newspaper article dated Jan. 10, 1950 she was scheduled to play in the 1st intercollegiate game against American International College. However, her name does not appear in the newspaper game stats.

Joanne Donais

Womens Athletic Association 1, 2, 3, 4
Womens Athletic Association Council 2, 3, 4
Womens Athletic Association President 3
Field Hockey 1, 2, 3, 4
Basketball 1, 2, 3, 4
Softball 1, 2, 3, 4
Tennis 1, 2, 3, 4
Bowling 1, 2, 3, 4

also
Student Council 3
Class Song Leader 2, 4
Glee Club 1, 2, 3, 4
Dickinson Hall 1, 2, 3, 4
Teachers Are People - Entertainer 2

Marion Lathrop

Womens Athletic Association	1, 2, 3, 4
WAA Council	1, 2, 3
WAA Council Treasurer	1
Captain of Blue Team	2
WAA Regional Conference	2
Basketball	1, 2, 4
Field Hockey	1, 2, 4
Tennis	1, 2, 3, 4
Minor Sports	1, 2, 4

also

Dickinson Hall	1, 2, 3, 4
Newman Club	1, 2
Science Club	3

Jean Fox

Womens Athletic Association	1, 2, 3, 4
WAA Council	1, 2, 3, 4
WAA Treasurer	1
Blue Team Captain	2
Head of Bowling	3
Head of Tennis	4

also

Christmas Host Group	2, 3
Commuter's Club-	1, 2, 3, 4
Treasurer	3
Art Club-	1, 2, 3
Fashion Show	1, 2
Science Club-	1
Literary Club-	2, 3
Newman Club-	1, 2, 3
Glee Club	1, 2, 3
Librarian	2
May Day	1, 2, 3, 4
Variety Show	3
for Civic Education Program	1, 2
Student Rep.	

Ruth Chimura

Ruth A. Chmura

Womens Athletic Association	1, 2, 3, 4
Head of Basketball	4
Varsity Basketball	2, 3, 4

also

Student Council	3, 4
Westch Staff	1, 2, 3, 4
Editor-in-Chief	3
Assistant Editor-in-Chief	4
News Editor	2
Dickinson Hall	1, 2, 3, 4
President	4
Vice President	3
Art Club	1
Golden Key Club	4
Glee Club	2, 3, 4
May Day	1, 2, 3, 4
Class Show	3
Newman Club	1, 2, 3, 4
Teachers Are People	1
Meet Arizona	2

Phyllis Paradyss

Womens Athletic Association 1, 2, 3, 4
WAA Conference in North Adams 3
Head of Softball 3
Co-head of Minor Sports 4
Basketball 1, 2, 3, 4
Field Hockey 1, 2, 3
Softball 1, 2, 3, 4

also

Glee Club 1, 2, 3, 4
Librarian 2
Vice-President 3
President 4
Dickinson Hall 1, 2, 3, 4
Dorm Council 4
Art Club 1
Golden Key Club 1, 2
Science Club 3
May Day 1, 2, 3, 4
Student Fellowship 1, 2
Teachers Are People 1
Meet Arizona 2
Christmas Cantata 1, 2, 3, 4
Class Trio 1, 2
Class Quartet 3, 4
Tekoe 3, 4

Jane M. Hall

Womens Athletic Association	1, 2, 3, 4
Womens Athletic Association Council	2
Head of Softball	2
Basketball	1, 2, 3
Softball	1, 2, 3, 4
Bowling	1, 2

also

Commuter's Club	1, 2, 3, 4
Science Club	1, 2, 3
Program Chairman	3
Student Fellowship	1, 2
Teachers Are People - Properties Committee	2

Lila Mullins

Womens Athletic Association 1, 2, 3, 4
Basketball 1, 2, 3

also

May Day 1, 2, 3, 4
May Day Court 2, 3
Student Fellowship 3
Class Show 3
Art Club 1, 3
Golden Key Club 1, 2, 3, 4
Glee Club 1

Carolyn Donais

Womens Athletic Association	1, 2, 3, 4
WAA President	4
WAA Vice President	2
WAA Treasurer	1
Head of Hockey	3
WAA Conferences -	Smith College 3 ; Fitchburg 4
Cheerleader	1, 2
Basketball	1, 2, 3, 4
Softball	1, 2, 3, 4
Tennis	1, 2, 3, 4
Bowling	1, 2, 3, 4
150 Point Award +	275 Point Award
Field Hockey	1, 2, 3, 4
Student Council	4
Class Song Leader	1, 2, 3, 4
Golden Key Club	1, 2, 3, 4
Glee Club	1, 2, 3, 4
Librarian	2
Christmas Concert	1
Cantata	2, 3, 4
Glee Club Trio	1, 2
Quartet	3, 4
Dickinson Hall	1, 2, 3, 4
Dickinson Hall Council	2, 3
May Day	1, 2, 3, 4
Queens Attendant	3, 4
Jester	1
Class Show	3
Teachers Are People	1
Meet Arizona	2
Christmas Host Group	1, 2, 3, 4

Bessie Stathis

Womens Athletic Association 1, 2, 3, 4
Womens Athletic Association Council 3, 4
Head of Basketball 3
Captain of White Team 4
Field Hockey 1, 2, 3
Basketball 1, 2
Softball 1, 2
Bowling 1, 2, 3

also
Who's Who in American Colleges + Universities
Student Council 3
Social Chairman 3
Class Secretary 1, 4
Westek 1, 2, 3, 4
Social Editor 2
Dickinson Hall 1, 2
Commuter's Club 3, 4
Golden Key Club 1, 2, 3, 4
Secretary 1; Vice President 2
Art Club 1
Teachers Are People - Co Chair

Mary O. Parabilas

Womens Athletic Association	1, 2, 3, 4
WAA Council	3
Head of Minor Sports	3
Field Hockey	1, 2, 3, 4
Basketball	1, 2, 3, 4
Softball	1, 2, 3, 4
Bowling	1, 2, 3, 4
Tennis	1, 2, 3, 4
Minor Sports	2, 3, 4

also

Tekoa Staff	3, 4
Clerk	4
Dickinson Hall	1, 2, 3, 4
Glee Club	1, 2, 3, 4
Art Club	1, 2
Golden Key Club	3
Student Fellowship	1, 2, 3, 4
Christmas Program	3, 4
Meet Arizona	3
Teachers are People - Make-up Committee	2

160818

Girl's Sextet Participates In Play Day At University of Mass.

FEB. 1956

Our girl's basketball team was one of eight teams which took part in a basketball playday at the University of Massachusetts, Saturday, January 14th. Other colleges represented were Springfield, Jackson, Clark, Mount Holyoke, University of Massachusetts and the Pittsfield Girl's Club.

Each team played two short games which took approximately fifteen minutes each. Westfield, captained by Frances Willard had an impressing record, losing to the Pittsfield team and coming back in the second game to down the University of Massachusetts in an exciting game.

Westfield's lineup was: Frances Willard, guard; Jeanne Cote, guard; Pat Dever, guard; Nancy McGregor, guard; Shelia McDonald, guard; Betsy Ramsey, forward; Maureen Hurley, forward; and Pat Saletnik, forward. Miss Bayless, faculty adviser to the W.A.A., served as coach.

An all-star game was held and each team was represented by two players, a forward and a guard. Pat Dever, guard and Maureen Hurley, forward, were chosen to represent Westfield. After the all-star game the teams and coaches went to Arnold Hall, where refreshments were served.

CAN I PLAY?

COMPETITION . . . WHY NOT!!!!

By Barbara Piascik

When a woman student pays her Student Government fee, she becomes a member of WAA. This association provides many activities for any girl who wishes to participate. They include hockey, softball, basketball, tennis, archery, volleyball, and badminton.

Participation not competition is a good thing to remember about WAA. Girls with like interests get to know each other. Also girls of all classes are given a chance to mingle. WAA gives the girls a chance to develop some sport to carry on after college. Each member develops physical efficiency.

The slogan of WAA best sums up its program. It is "a team for every girl and every girl on a team."

—o—

William Tell will have nothing on the girls of the W.A.A. by the time the archery course ends for this season. Bows and arrows are supplied by the association, so come on out, girls. Meetings are held each Wednesday afternoon at four o'clock. We would like to add at this time that anyone wishing a "human target" to practice on, experienced Bill Sittard will be glad to oblige as he did at a previous gathering!

For those of you who are going to let cupid do all the "bow and arrow" work, there is a meeting

—o—

OUTSIDE COMPETITION?

By Elaine Marieb

A recent investigation was conducted to determine the reasons for the limited outside competition of the WAA. It was found that because of the limitations placed on the association, there is little possibility of more outside competition in the immediate future.

In an interview, Miss Erna Bayless, faculty advisor of the WAA, stated that under more favorable circumstances outside competition would be welcomed. The expense entailed in travel and officials' fees, the lack of teams with equal standing, and the philosophy of girls' athletics are the limiting factors.

Miss Bayless went on to say that the association does not schedule games with colleges such as Mt. Holyoke or Springfield College because these teams emphasize more particularly physical education, and are of a more superior rating. In past seasons, fair competition was provided by AIC and Elms College, neither of which sponsors a team at present.

This is a concise report on how WAA exists and for what reasons it does exist. Do you feel that WAA has a sufficient program as it stands? Do you feel WAA needs a shot in the arm to vitalize it? We encourage you to express your opinion and look forward to seeing your personal ideas on this page. Don't sit around and complain girls, stand up and be heard!!!!!!!

Oct. 1960

Girls want intercollegiate sports - outside competition

History of Westfield State Women's Basketball

Year	Record	Head Coach	Season Highlights
1970-71	6-2	Marie Duffy	
1971-72	4-5	Martha Van Allen	
1972-73	3-6	Martha Van Allen	
1973-74	6-3	Martha Van Allen	
1974-75	8-10	Judy Urban	
1975-76	14-4	Judy Urban	MAIAW Tournament
1976-77	10-4	Mickey Masucci	MAIAW Tournament
1977-78	18-6	Mickey Masucci	EAIAW Tournament
1978-79	15-10	Mickey Masucci	MAIAW Tournament EAIAW Tournament
1979-80	14-11	Mickey Masucci	MAIAW Champions
1980-81	9-11	Mickey Masucci	
1981-82	12-12	Kate Mullen	
1982-83	3-17	Kate Mullen	
1983-84	7-16	Kate Mullen	
1984-85	6-18	Kate Mullen	
1985-86	10-13	Hilton White	
1986-87	13-9	Hilton White	
1987-88	18-7	Hilton White	ECAC Tournament
1988-89	12-13	Hilton white	
1989-90	12-13	Hilton White	
1990-91	15-11	Rick Berger	MASCAC Tri-champions
1991-92	22-7	Rick Berger	MASCAC Tournament Champions ECAC Tournament
1992-93	23-6	Rick Berger	MASCAC Regular Season Champions ECAC Tournament Runner-up
1993-94	21-8	Rick Berger	MASCAC Runners-up ECAC Tournament Semifinalists
1994-95	21-7	Rick Berger	NCAA Tournament MASCAC Runners-up
1995-96	22-6	Rick Berger	NCAA Tournament MASCAC Co-Champions, Regular Season
1996-97	21-7	Rick Berger	ECAC Tournament MASCAC Co-Champions, Regular Season
1997-98	20-8	Rick Berger	ECAC Tournament MASCAC Runner-up
1998-99	17-9	Rick Berger	MASCAC Runner-up
1999-2000	17-8	Rick Berger	MASCAC Runner-up
2000-2001	16-9	Rick Berger/ Kristen Schmaelzle	
2001-2002	12-15	Steve Marcil	MASCAC Tournament Runner-up
2002-2003	18-9	Steve Marcil	MASCAC Runner-up ECAC Tournament
2003-2004	21-6	Steve Marcil	MASCAC Runner-up
2004-2005	11-12	Steve Marcil	
2005-2006	12-14	Andrea Bertini	
2006-2007	10-16	Andrea Bertini	
2007-2008	11-16	Andrea Bertini	
2008-2009	22-5	Andrea Bertini	MASCAC Champion MASCAC Tournament Champion NCAA tournament
2009-2010	10-16	Andrea Bertini	
2010-2011	21-6	Andrea Bertini	MASCAC Champion MASCAC Tournament Runner-up
2011-2012	13-13	Andrea Bertini	

Westfield State

1st Mens' Intercollegiate Game

1939-1940

Bob Farr
Class of 1955

1939 – 1940
YEARBOOK

1939-1940

Men's Athletic Association

1939-40

President	TIMOTHY J. BURNS '42
Secretary-Treasurer	EVERETT H. BUSH '42
Captain of Basketball	EARL WILSON '42
Manager of Basketball	JAMES J. DOWD, '42
Faculty Adviser	MR. FREDERICK S. CONLIN

ACTIVITIES

Basketball Games

At Hyannis State Teachers College

At North Adams State Teachers College

North Adams at Westfield State Teachers College

FREDERICK S. CONLIN, M.A
English, Literature

coach

In in fall of 1938 nine men entered Westfield State Teachers College and played intramural basketball to fulfill the physical education requirment

1940-1941

President	KENNETH C. O'NEIL '41
Vice-President	JAMES GARVEY '43
Secretary	EVERETT BUSH '42
Treasurer	ANTHONY BARCEWICZ '42
Adviser	MR. CONLIN

With a limited membership the M.A.A. has carried on nobly and afforded both the members and the entire school much pleasure. The basketball team played three games with other college quintets. One of these games, played at home, was followed by an informal party at Dickinson Hall. The association also sponsored an assembly program which featured a two-reel film on the Georgetown-Boston College football game, and *Men of Muscle*, a picture featuring activities at Springfield College.

MEN'S ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION

1940 One man in graduation class:
Robert MacDowell

TEACHERS COLLEGE LOSES TO HYANNIS

Westfield, Feb. 15—Westfield State Teachers college quintet, making its first appearance of the season locally, met defeat last night by a 44-35 score at the hands of a highly touted Hyannis State Teachers college five at the small Trade school gymnasium.

Mills and Maki featured for the Hyannis quintet with 11 and 12 points, respectively. Fitzgerald, former St Mary's high star, was the big gun in the locals' attack. A return game has been scheduled in Hyannis on the 28th.

Teachers' College Hoopsters to Play

Westfield and North Adams Schedule Two Games

WESTFIELD, Feb. 22—The following students from the Westfield State Teachers' College will play a basketball game with students of the North Adams State Teachers' College Friday evening in North Adams:

Earl Williams, James Gorman, Frank Bell and Timothy Burns of Holyoke, Everett Bush, Manning Case, Anthony Barcewicz, James Madden, William Fitzgerald and John McKay of Westfield, Joseph Homicki of Springfield and James Dowd of Huntington are the players.

There will be a return game at the Westfield High School auditorium March 8. Players from both colleges and other guests from North Adams will be entertained by residents of Dickinson Hall after the game.

Springfield Union
Feb. 22, 1940

TEACHERS' COLLEGE PLAYS HERE TONIGHT

North Adams Quintet Will Be Faced at Westfield High Gym

Westfield, March 8—Westfield State Teachers' college basketball team will make its first and only home appearance of the season tonight at Westfield high school gymnasium when the North Adams State Teachers' college quintet is entertained in a return game. The tilt will leave the mark at 8.

The locals will be in search of their second straight decision over the visiting five, having easily defeated the Berkshire tossers on their home surface. Among those sporting uniforms for the local cause will be Earl Wilson, former St Jerome's high captain; Tim Burns, formerly of Rosary high; Homicki, former Classical high hoop luminary; Johnny MacKay, Barcewicz and Madden, all former St Mary's high hoopsters.

Daily News
Mar. 8, 1940

COLLEGE TO PLAY

Westfield State Teachers' college quintet will play a return game with the Hyannis teachers tomorrow night at Hyannis. The locals lost a 44-35 decision in a previous meeting here at the Westfield Trade gym.

← Game with Hyannis
1940

1939-40 -41-42

February 11, 2001

Dear Bill,

I have been looking for the 1942 and 1943 yearbooks for Westfield State Teachers College for some time now and have finally been able to put my hands on them. With some recollections along with information from the yearbooks I have come up with the information you requested.

As you know, in 1839 our college was built in Barre, MA as a two-year normal school for training Teachers. I don't know the exact date that it was moved to Westfield, but sometime during the 1930's it was changed to a four-year college and given the name of Westfield State Teachers College. For ninety nine years it was primarily a girl's school. However, it began admitting men in the fall of 1938.

Nine men matriculated that first year. All of them participated in basketball, primarily to fulfill the physical education requirement.

Basketball began as an intramural sport with the men practising in the gym at Dickinson Hall on King Street.

Four more men entered the school in the fall of 1939. Now there were enough players to start a college basketball team. Professor Frederick S. Conlin (Professor of English) was petitioned to be our coach. He accepted and games were scheduled with North Adams State Teachers College, Hyannis State Teachers College, Keene, New Hampshire State Teachers College and Danbury, Connecticut State Teachers College. We ended up with home and away games with Hyannis and North Adams. I can't recall that Danbury or Keene games ever materialized.

The first year the starting lineup consisted of Timothy Burns, Everett Bush, William Fitzgerald, Joseph Homicki and Earl Wilson. Anthony Barcewicz, Francis(Frank) Bell, Manning Case, James Gorman John McKay and James Madden substituted as the game progressed. Thomas Hussey was our student manager.

The second year Madden and McKay left school leaving only nine players for the '40-'41 season. The same lineup was maintained throughout the second season. Each year, in Hyannis, the games were broadcast over the local radio. Tom Hussey acted as "color" announcer.

Our record for the two years, as far as I can recall, was four wins and four losses. The losses came at the hands of Hyannis.

We played our home games in St. Mary's gym on Elm Street. I think the building was turned into a bowling alley after the war. We were able to get permission to use the gym because Billy Fitzgerald's uncle was "Happy" Houlihan, the coach of St, Mary's basketball team.

In the fall of 1941 we had aspirations of increasing the schedule. We had nine players interested in the sport. However, we never got it off the ground because on December 7, 1941 the world was shocked by the infamous attack on Pearl Harbor. That put an end to our plans to continue interschool competition. We continued playing amongst ourselves in Dickinson Hall, but our enthusiasm for interschool games had its drawbacks with only nine players available and other problems that the war brought on.

EPILOGUE

Upon graduation the armed services took each of us for duty. The Army, the Air Corps, the Coast Guard, the Marines and the Navy were each graced with our presence.

The one sad note to this was that Earl Wilson was drafted before graduation in the spring of 1942. He was killed when a German submarine torpedoed the troop transport he was on while crossing the North Atlantic on its way to England in the summer of 1942.

SOME COMMENTS ABOUT OUR TRIPS TO HYANNIS

Joe Homicki's older sister, Agatha, was married to Jack Sarat, the Ford Dealer, so we were able to get free transportation to and from Hyannis and North Adams.

At Hyannis, the first year, they had us sleep in the gym. We anticipated the thought of sleeping on gym mats but the school brought in cots, mattresses, linens and blankets so we had a good rest. It was during Christmas vacation so the student body was in recess. We played the game on the stage of the Hyannis Town Hall. It was big enough for a basketball court but the baskets were mounted directly on the walls with gym mats hung so we would not hurt ourselves when we slammed up against them. Also, one side of the court dropped off into the audience so we were not only looking for the ball and the players but we had to be careful when we stepped near the edge.

The second year we went to Hyannis (also during the Christmas vacation) our college president, Edward J. Scanlon, went with us. As a result we were invited to stay in the Hyannis presidents' home. We were up on the third floor of a large house. Some of us had beds and some had cots, but it was more comfortable than being in the gym. Hyannis was the only place we stayed at overnight. The other trips (to North Adams) were back and forth the same day.

I remember on the second trip to Hyannis we stopped off at camp Edwards on the Cape to visit Tom Hussey's brother. It was a time (prior to World War II) when the U.S. government began the pre-war program of inducting young men for a one-year stint in the army, for basic training. It was known affectionately as the "Good bye dear, I'll be back in a year" time. The army was kind enough to invite us for dinner. We lined up with the troops and learned why it was referred to as (mess). They dished out meat, potatoes, veggies, and a slice of bread which was slapped on top of everything else, army style. We also had dessert and coffee.

When I eventually went to teach in West Springfield, the superintendent of schools, Chris Grammaticas, told me that he was a player on the Hyannis team when we played them in 1939 and 1940.

If I were to rank the players, there is no question but that Earl Wilson would be the outstanding player. He was tall as well as an exceptional athlete. He not only played basketball well but he also played shortstop for a Holyoke Industrial League baseball team. In 1940 the team went to Battle Creek, Michigan to play the best teams from around the country.

1939-40-41-42

I would rate Billy Fitzgerald the second best followed by Timmy Burns. Billy ended up as a principle of an elementary school in either Windsor Locks or Suffield. Timmy ended up as Superintendent of Schools in Holyoke. I know that Billy has passed on but I'm not sure about Tim.

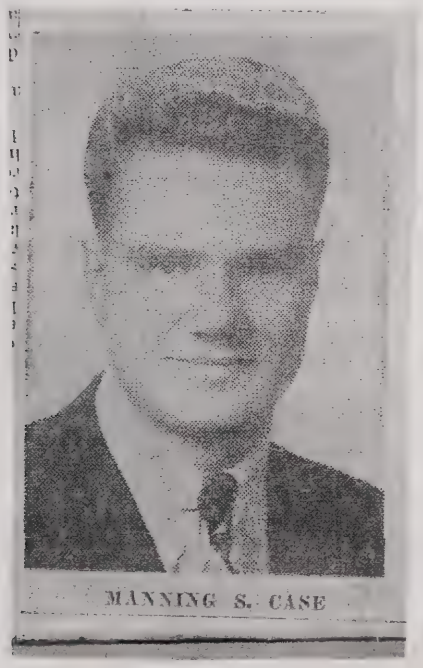
Well, Bill, I didn't mean to take so long fulfilling your request. Nor did I mean to take so much of your time with some of the boring details in this letter, but I wanted them for my own record and I thought you might enjoy them as well.

I apologize for taking so long to get back to you but I hope this is what you wanted.

Very truly yours,

Manning S. Case

Manning Case



MANNING S. CASE

Professor Frederick Conlin - coach

Earl Wilson - 1942

William Fitzgerald - 1943

Timothy Burns - 1942

Everett Bush - 1942

Joseph Homicki - 1942

Frank Bell - 1942

Manning Case - 1943

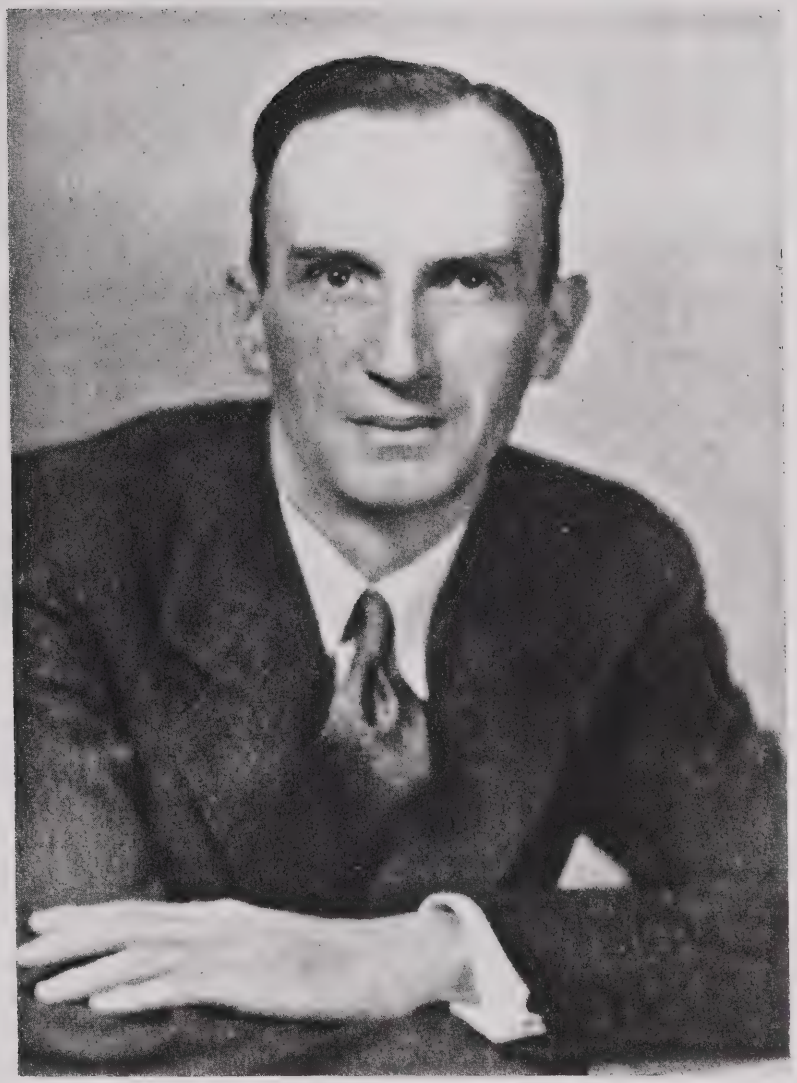
James Gorman - 1942

Anthony Barcewicz - 1942

John McKay - Freshman 1939-1940

James Madden - Freshman 1939-1940

Thomas Hussey - 1942 student manager



Dedication

TO

FREDERICK S. CONLIN

COACH

Whose co-operation, understanding and friendliness will
be forever remembered, the class of 1942
dedicates this volume.

Earl William Wilson

108 Walnut Street

Holyoke, Massachusetts

"But strong in will, to strive, to seek, to find, and not to yield."

M.A.A. (1, 2, 3, 4), Basketball (1, 2, 3); May Day (1, 2, 3, 4); Golden Key Club (2, 3, 4), Art Club (1, 2), Dramatic Club (1, 2, 3, 4).

Persevering . . . patient . . . dependable . . . listens to the other fellow's side . . . "What power" . . . Ford's Masterpiece '29 . . . "Danube So Blue" . . . nimble feet . . . Mr. Rhythm Man . . . C.A.A . . . bats a mean ball.

WILLIAM F. FITZGERALD

"With his eyes in flood with laughter."

M.A.A. (2, 3, 4), Basketball (2, 3, 4); President of Class (1, 2); Student Council (1, 2); Golden Key (1, 2, 3, 4), Play (1, 2); Delegate to New England Teacher Preparation Conference (2).

Good-humor man . . . sits very straight . . . "I have a question" . . . Army Air Corps . . . the Class "tease" . . always grinning . . . You were right—we miss you.

1943

Timothy J. Burns

261 Dwight Street

Holyoke, Massachusetts

"The reason firm. The temperate will,
Endurance, foresight, strength and skill."

M.A.A. (1, 2, 3, 4), President (2), Basketball (1, 2, 3), Tennis (1), Badminton (1), Baseball (1); May Day (1, 2, 3, 4); Class Treasurer (1); International Relations Club (1, 2, 3, 4), Librarian (2), President (3); *Who's Who In American Colleges and Universities* (4).

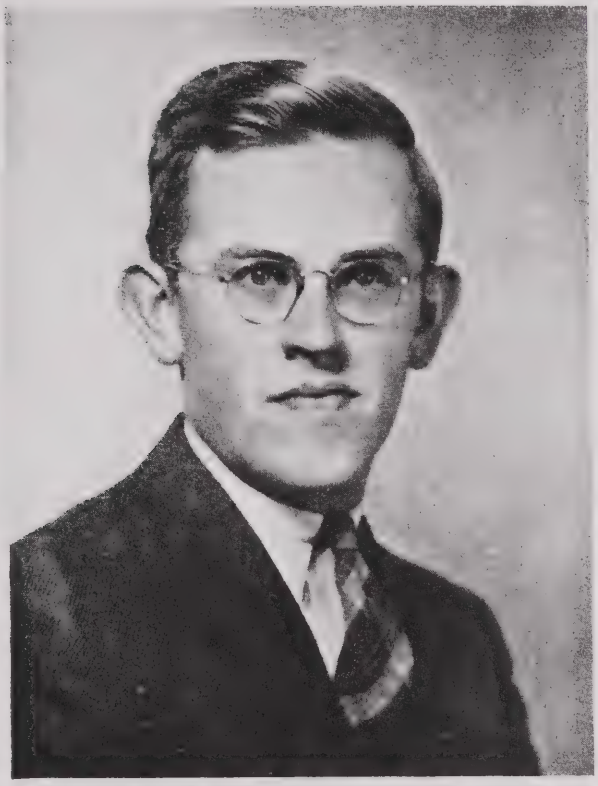
Intelligent . . . unassuming . . . a loyal friend . . .
"I want to be a Navy officer" . . . Missouri Waltz . . .
"But your major premise".

Everett Homer Bush

137 Union Street

Westfield, Mass.

"Then give to the world the best you have,
And the best shall come back to you."



W.A.A. (1, 2, 3, 4), Secretary-treasurer (2), Secretary (3), Basketball (1, 2, 3), Tennis (1), Badminton (1); May Day (1, 2, 3, 4); Class Treasurer (3), Class President (4); Art Club (1), Golden Key Club (2, 3), International Relations Club (1, 2, 3, 4), President (3), Delegate to New England International Relations Conferences (1, 2, 3); Student Council (4), Delegate to New England Teacher Preparation Conferences (4); *Who's Who In American Colleges and Universities.*

"—how're ya' gonna' keep 'em down on the farm?" . . . will always help anyone with everything . . . sense of humor . . . Send your boy to college and the other boys will educate him . . . our choice for a Big Brother . . . "Hon" . . . remember H.C.T.S. . . . "a well-timed silence hath more eloquence than speech."

1942

Joseph J. Homicki

253 Belmont Avenue

Springfield, Massachusetts

"Humor is the harmony of the heart."

M.A.A. (1, 2, 3, 4), Basketball (1, 2, 3); May Day (1, 2, 3, 4); Class Treasurer (2); Golden Key Club (1, 2).

Joe College . . . rivals Fred Astaire . . . talked his way through Economics . . . Hail-fellow-well-met . . . every ride a thrill ride . . . super sport (jackets).

Francis J. Bell

15 Taylor Street

Holyoke, Massachusetts

"Ambition has no rest."

M.A.A. (1, 2, 3, 4), Basketball (1, 2, 3), Tennis (1), Baseball (1); May Day (1, 2, 3, 4); Class Vice-President (2); Art Club (1), Dramatic Club (4), International Relations Club (1, 2, 3, 4).

"Ducky . . . always there when it happens . . . cokes . . . more cokes . . . always willing to help . . . remember those decoration committees . . . systematic . . . likes to get things done . . . crew cuts . . . "J. Russell Bell . . . a second Arthur Murray . . . Hip, Hip!

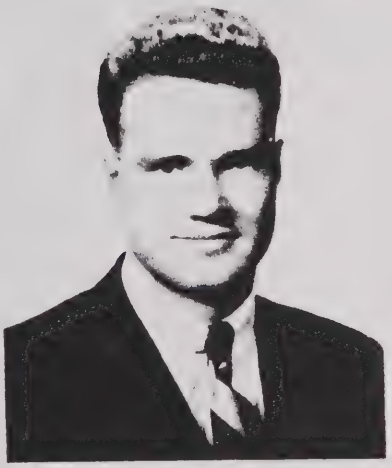
1942

MANNING S. CASE

"He who is firm in will molds the world to himself."

M.A.A. (1, 2, 3, 4), Basketball (2, 3, 4); Class President (3); International Relations Club (1), Golden Key Club (4), Science Club (2, 3, 4), Treasurer (1), President (2, 4); Student Council (3); Class History (4); *Who's Who Among Students in American Colleges and Universities.*

Technical . . . U.S.N.R. . . . dimples . . . Class of '44 . . . "It's a beautiful day in Chicago" . . . radio switcher . . . Teddy Bear . . . "In the know."



James D. Gorman

455 Beech Street

Holyoke, Massachusetts

"The keen spirit seizes the prompt occasion."

M.A.A. (1, 2, 3, 4), Basketball (1, 2, 3), Tennis (1), Pingpong (1); May Day (1, 2, 3, 4); Student Council (2, 3), Social Chairman (2, 3), Art Club (1), Dramatic Club (4).

Happy-go-lucky . . . a laugh all his own . . . good sense of fair play . . . ask him to sing . . . Oh, that smile! . . . "school-girl" complexion

1942

Anthony W. Barcewicz

20 White Street

Westfield, Massachusetts

"Temperament is the thermometer of character."

M.A.A. (1, 2, 3, 4), Treasurer (3, 4); Basketball (1), Tennis (1), Badminton (1), Baseball (1); May Day (1, 2, 3, 4); Golden Key Club (1, 2, 3, 4), Vice-President (2), International Relations Club (2, 3).

Vocabulary extraordinaire . . . Treasurer ex-officio . . . polkas . . . dry wit . . . never any need to hurry . . . neutral in any discussion . . . a versatile reader . . . diplomacy is his golden rule . . . cheerful . . . conservative . . . even-tempered . . . no day complete without a little careless vocalization . . . "Pasquale".

Manning Case

William Fitzgerald

Freshman Class

1939-1940

John Mc Kay and James Madden played in the 1st intercollegiate basketball game during their freshman year. Upon completion of their freshman year they did not return to college.

Freshman Class, 1939-1940

	Mary Adams	38 Chapel Street, Westfield
	Veronica Blanchard	194 Walnut Street, No. Agawam
	Marie Bresnahan	7 Hancock Street, Westfield
	Shirley Butler	13 Charles Street, Westfield
	Priscilla Cady	Stafford Road, Monson
*	Manning Case	273 Holyoke Road, Westfield
	Mary Cleary	48 Williston Avenue, Easthampton
	Florence Dmytryk	3 Butler Street, Westfield
	Rose Farrell	737 High Street, Holyoke
*	William FitzGerald	50 Mill Street, Westfield
	James Garvey	54 Williston Avenue, Easthampton
	Marguerite Hall	Montgomery
	Ruth Henchey	36 Washington Street, Westfield
	Lanette Katz	44 Eldridge Street, Springfield
	Dorothy Koenig	258 Fountain Street, Springfield
	Theresa Kotlarski	7 Kimball Street, Chicopee
	Emogene Lane	19 Noble Avenue, Westfield
*	John McKay	4 Gold Street, Westfield
	Regina McPherson	80 Woodlawn Street, Springfield
*	James Madden	2 Ellis Street, Westfield
	Sylvia Livingston	30 Bates Street, Westfield
	Helen Piela	36 Highland Avenue, Chicopee
	Ruby Roberts	12 Woodbridge Street, So. Hadley
	Patricia Schoen	Leyfred Terrace, Springfield
	Shirley Schubach	27 Maple Terrace, Westfield
	Stella Siok	Miller Street, No. Wilbraham
	Dorothy Sullivan	6 Arlington Avenue, Holyoke
	Stella Znaidowsky	1083 Boylston Street, Boston

Thomas W. Hussey

33 Kellogg Street

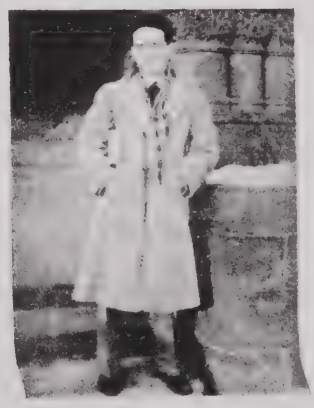
Westfield, Massachusetts

"From the crown of his head to the sole of his foot, he is all mirth."

M.A.A. (1, 2, 3, 4), President (4); May Day (1, 2, 3, 4); Art Club (1), Dramatic Club (4), Golden Key Club (2), International Relations Club (4).

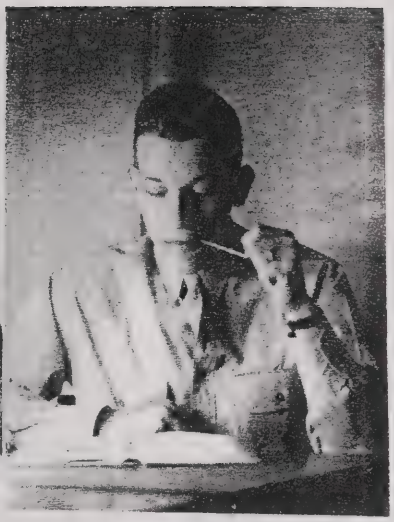
Student manager of basketball team.
He broadcast both games at Hyannis over the local radio

Why study? . . . "Tommy Hussey is a swoose" . . . chocolate fudge sundaes . . . what a bicycle! . . . pals with Jim . . . "well, as I see it".



1943 - 1944

TOM HUSSEY



BILL FITZGERALD

BEYOND THE BATTLE

(To Our Boys—"over there")

There is a land beyond the battle
Where my love awaits for me;
There is a land beyond the shadows
Where the sunshine waits for me.

There is a land beyond the bombing
Where a home awaits for me;
There is a land of grand tomorrow
Back across the surging sea.

There is a land beyond war's sorrow
Where peace awaits my coming home;
There in that land I'll dwell forever
When the waiting days are o'er.

R. G. P.

MANNING CASE

Lieut Manning Case, navy, has been named commanding officer of the task force of eight navy ships based at Tsing Tao, China. He previously commanded an LCI. Lieut Case, son of Mr and Mrs Archie Case of Holyoke road, is a graduate of Westfield State Teachers' college. 2/46

Manning Case

MANNING CASE PROMOTED

Westfield, June 16—Mr and Mrs Archie Case of Holyoke road recently received word of the promotion to executive officer of their son, Manning, who is on duty with the navy. Executive officer Case is a graduate of Westfield high school and Westfield State Teachers' college and was commissioned an ensign on October 28, 1943.

LT. (JG) T. W. HUSSEY BACK FROM PACIFIC

WASHINGTON, April 29—Lt. (jg) Thomas W. Hussey, USNR, of 33 Kellogg Street, Westfield, Mass., has returned from the Pacific after flying his Navy Hellcat fighter in a series of smashes against Jap targets from Indo-China to Tokyo.

The Navy flier, son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas J. Hussey of Westfield, has been awarded the Air Medal as a result of his aerial exploits, which included the bombing and sinking of three medium cargo vessels in seas around the Philippines, and the smashing of Jap air installations on Honshu.

He is 21 and a graduate of Westfield State Teachers' College.

He was a member of Air Group 81, which sank 29 Jap ships and probable 42 others, shot 44 enemy planes out of the air, destroyed 123 on the ground, and loosed a crushing hail of bombs and rocket fire in a four-month series of attacks on and around the Philippines, Formosa, Okinawa, Indo-China, China, and Japan. Pilots of the unit, led by Comdr. Frederick J. Brush, USN, as skipper, flew from one of the Navy's big Essex-class carriers that led the attack on Japanese homeland areas.

1945

AVIATION CADET

THOMAS W. HUSSEY

Westfield, July 19—Thomas W. Hussey, son of Fireman and Mrs Thomas Hussey of Kellogg street, was recently appointed a naval aviation cadet and was transferred to the naval air training center at Pensacola, Fla., for flight training. Upon completion of the intensive course, Cadet Hussey will receive his wings and will be commissioned as ensign in the naval reserve or a second lieutenant in the marine corps reserve.

EARL WILSON

Holyoke Soldier Gave Life to Win Peace He Visualized in '42 Poem

Holyoke, May 25—The service flag at Westfield State Teachers college bears one gold star. It is in memory of Earl Wilson, well-known athlete of this city, who graduated in June, 1942, and soon after joined the armed forces of this country. Wilson was lost at sea February 2, 1943 while returning from foreign soil to enter officers candidate school.

President Edward J. Scanlon of the college looked about for something to connect his former student with the flag exercises recently held. After diligent inquiry he secured from the professor of international relations the following poem written by Wilson as an assignment of April 30, 1942:-

WORLD WAR II

As I sat beside the organ, and listened to it play
It brought back bitter memories, of friends long passed away,
Of men who fought, and bled, and died,
To keep secure our country's pride.
Who vanquished foes both far and near
That sought to take our freedom dear.

We won that fight, and yet we lost—
The ship of state was battle tossed.
We quelled those warlike nations,
And set them all at rest:
But yet it seems as if we lost,
Because we hadn't done our best.

It's time we got together now,
And rallied round our flag.
It's time we worked, and sweat and prayed
For Jew and Gentile, Christian, slave.
Let's make an everlasting peace for rich and poor alike,
And live in peace forever.
In the good Lord's holy light.

"It's time we got together now
And rallied round our flag."

Earl Wilson
Rest in Peace

TO DEDICATE SERVICE FLAG

Westfield, May 23—A service flag in honor of graduates of the Westfield State Teachers college containing 21 stars, including one gold star has been dedicated it is announced. Earl Wilson of Holyoke, class of 1942 was killed early in the war. A poem entitled, "World War 2," written by Wilson just before his graduation was read at the dedication. Miss Stalie Cormier, president of the student council, was in charge of the dedication and the exercises were held in connection with the recent meeting of the Western Hampden Historical society.

It wasn't until December of 1947 that the next mens intercollegiate basketball game was played

Westfield State

Basketball
School Records

Athletic Relationship Between W.S.U. and YMCA

1866 Principal Dickinson of the Westfield Normal School chaired the meeting organizing the city's YMCA

Henry Klaubert was director of the "Y".

1950 - Through agreements and programs worked out between Westfield YMCA officials and Edward J. Scanlon, college president, 72 men students at the college Monday began tests at the adjourning "Y" building for the program.

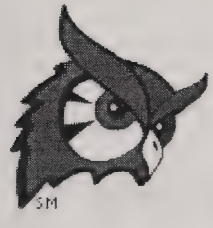
Louis Cox, physical education director for the "Y" and Donald Desmond, assistant director, will have charge of the work.

Tests started on the group included strength on chin-ups, dips on parallel bars, sit ups and swimming. One of the requirements is that each student must be able to swim 100 yards and the students were screened at the opening session to determine those who can meet the qualifications.

For the first time in the 111 year history of Westfield State Teachers College, men attending the institution will receive physical Education training

2012 On June 20 I called Andrea Allard at the Westfield YMCA 568-8631 and discussed with her the project I'm working on "History of Athletics at Westfield State". I'm interested in finding any relationship between Westfield State and the Westfield YMCA over the years in the area of athletics or physical education or recreation. She will start to look and/or ask questions & we will get together in July

Called Aug 14, 2012 & spoke with Andrea (now the YMCA). Need to call back in Sept.



WESTFIELD STATE COLLEGE ATHLETICS

WESTFIELD STATE COLLEGE

Compiled by Mickey Curtis

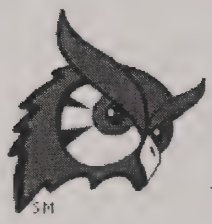
SELECTED SCHOOL RECORDS

Individual Game Records

Points	50	Ray Glynn	vs.	Nichols	1968 – 1969
Assists	15	Jason Franklin	vs.	Framingham	1993
Steals	12	David Brown	vs.	Albertus Magnus	1994
Rebounds	28	Tim Parker	vs.	Fitchburg	1970 – 1971
3- Point FG	8	Jim Bruno	vs.	Roger Williams	1987 – 1988
3- Point FG	8	Jim Bruno	vs.	UM- Dartmouth	1987 – 1988
3- Point Per.	.800	Jim Bruno	vs.	Roger Williams	1987 – 1988

INDIVIDUAL SEASON RECORDS

Points	625	Greg Gauvin	1994 – 1995
Scoring Average	24.56	Sean Jones	2002 – 2003
High FG Percentage	.650	Levon Freeman	1993 – 1994
Free Throws Made	144	Don Farr	1955 – 1956
Free Throw Attempts	205	Don Farr	1955 – 1956
Free Throw Percentage	.870	Ethan Slavin (60-69)	2002 – 2003
Consecutive Free Throws	39	Jim Bruno	1990 – 1991
Assists	203	Jason Franklin	1992 – 1993
Steals	122	David Brown	1993 – 1994
Rebounds	354	Russell Thompson	1986 – 1987
Rebounds Per Game	17.4	Tim Parker	1971 – 1972
3- Point Field Goals	79	Jim Bruno	1987 – 1988



WESTFIELD STATE COLLEGE ATHLETICS

WESTFIELD STATE COLLEGE

INDIVIDUAL CAREER RECORDS

Field Goal Percentage	.579	Russell Thompson	1983 – 1987
Rebounds	1194	Russell Thompson	1983 – 1987
Assists	373	David Brown	1992 – 1994
Steals	224	David Brown	1992 – 1994

ALL- TIME SCORERS

NO	Name	Points	Class
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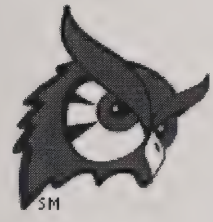
2.	Brian Duren	1834	1986
3.	Jim Bruno	1575	1991
4.	Don Farr	1550	1958
5.	Ray Glynn	1507	1969
6.	Alex Popp	1433	1969
7.	Tom Brincklow	1364	1992
8.	Dan Racine	1259	1998
9.	Tom Parks	1256	1976
10.	Tim Parker	1178	1973
11.	Russell Thompson	1169	1980
12.	Tim Farrell	1129	1980
13.	Bob Farr	1100	~~1956~~ 1955
14.	David Brown	1035	1994
15.	Sean Williams	1020##	1990

- Also Scored 939 Points for American International College



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16.	Vaso Jaukovic	1014	2005

- Also Scored 939 Points for American International College

WESTFIELD STATE COLLEGE ATHLETICS

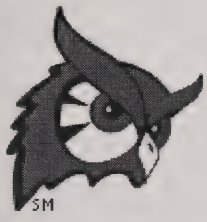
THANK YOU

TO EACH AND EVERYONE OF THE FAMILY MEMBERS, FRIENDS, SUPPORTERS AND SPONSORS

GO OWLS

MEN'S BASKETBALL

2005 – 2006



WESTFIELD STATE COLLEGE ATHLETICS

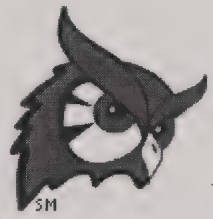
SELECTED SCHOOL RECORDS

Individual Game Records

Points	50	Ray Glynn	vs.	Nichols	1968 – 1969
Assists	15	Jason Franklin	vs.	Framingham	1993
Steals	12	David Brown	vs.	Albertus Magnus	1994
Rebounds	28	Tim Parker	vs.	Fitchburg	1970 – 1971
3- Point FG	8	Jim Bruno	vs.	Roger Williams	1987 – 1988
3- Point FG	8	Jim Bruno	vs.	UM- Dartmouth	1987 – 1988
3- Point Per.	.800	Jim Bruno	vs.	Roger Williams	1987 – 1988

INDIVIDUAL SEASON RECORDS

Points	625	Greg Gauvin	1994 – 1995
Scoring Average	24.56	Shawn Jones	2002 – 2003
High FG Percentage	.650	Levon Freeman	1993 – 1994
Free Throws Made	144	Don Farr	1955 – 1956
Free Throw Attempts	205	Don Farr	1955 – 1956
Free Throw Percentage	.870	Ethan Slavin (60-69)	2002 – 2003
Consecutive Free Throws	39	Jim Bruno	1990 – 1991
Assists	203	Jason Franklin	1992 – 1993
Steals	122	David Brown	1993 – 1994
Rebounds	354	Russell Thompson	1986 – 1987
Rebounds Per Game	17.4	Tim Parker	1971 – 1972
3- Point Field Goals	79	Jim Bruno	1987 – 1988



WESTFIELD STATE COLLEGE ATHLETICS

FRIENDS OF THE PROGRAM

MR. & MRS. DENNIS AND SUSAN JURKOWSKI

MR. & MRS. TOM AND JACKIE JURKOWSKI

MR. & MRS. HENRY AND STELLA JURKOWSKI

MR. & MRS. NORM AND JACKIE FONTAINE

MR. & MRS. STAN AND PATTY MISIUK

MS. JOAN BADJO & FAMILY

MS. ANITA HEGY

MR. TOM HEGY

MR. JOHN MERRILL

THE NELTY FAMILY

MR. DON GARDNER

MR. ED ABAR

MR. MICKEY CURTIS

DR. ARTHUR JACKSON

MR. BRANT ROLDAN

MS. SHEILA VIEAU

MS. SHEILA MARTINS

MR. ARNOLD GRIMALDI

MR. DICK LENFEST

MS. MICHELLE GANNON

MS. TERRI HAMEL

MR. TIM MURPHY

Taken From

Bob Farr
Class of 1955

We students tramped over hills and through fields and woods around Westfield, swam and skated on the river. We used to go into the town to visit the cigar and buggy-whip factories, both flourishing in those days.

In 1939, at the age of 86, Michael Dignam, class of 1852, had recollections of Westfield Normal School and his desk and room mate George Bruce Cortelyou.

There was no formal physical education program at this time so the students were expected to maintain their enjoyment of good health and to exercise in the open air every day, weather and health permitting.

Taken from The State Teachers College at Westfield Compiled by Workers of the Writers' Program of the Work Projects Administration (WPA) in the State of Massachusetts. 1941

For three years Michael and George roomed together on the top floor of the Boarding Hall which was constructed in 1874. In the basement there were wash rooms, two cisterns and a gymnasium. This was Westfield States first gym.

Michael Dignam
Class of 1852

The senior basketball team needs no boosting. It won the championship and that proves the above statement. In fact, this remarkable team won the championship in its junior year as well as in its senior year. Two years ago, it began training under its beloved coach, Miss Dobie. Some of the girls were raw, but enthusiastic recruits. In the middle of the junior year, the team suffered a great loss through the departure of its coach, but still it clung together and showed the spirit and team work which have always characterized it. Among the many brilliant games played by the team, none stands out more strongly than does the last one of the season, when the lightning-like team of juniors did its utmost to overcome its steady, sturdy antagonists. But amid the shouts and cheers of its rooters, the senior team carried off the banner of victory. The excellent passwork of the guards, Cecilia Canty and Mary E. Sullivan, gave the opposing guards a hard struggle and helped secure victory. The forwards, Deely, Nash, and MacNeil furnished many thrilling moments when balls shot by them, hung on the edge of the basket. Annette will long be remembered for her accuracy in shooting fouls. Alice Coffey, center, was swift of judgment and movement, and had the happy faculty of being always on the right spot. We shall remember her for her cleverness in "professional dribbling." Here's to the team of 1921. May its glory never fade.

Taken from "The Normalite" school yearbook 1921
Written by Cecilia G. Canty
Captain of the basketball team

CECILIA G. CANTY

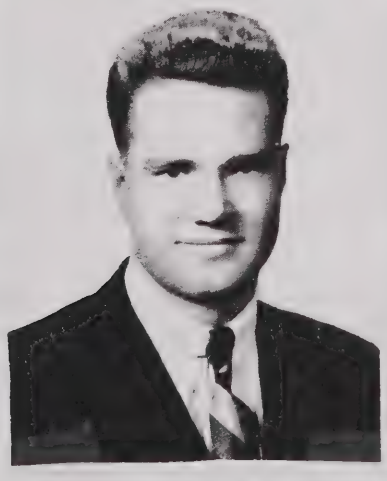
Class of 1921

In the Fall of 1938 nine men entered the college. All participated in basketball, to fulfill the physical education requirement. Basketball began as an intramural sport with the men practicing in the 3rd floor gym at Dickinson Hall on King St.

Four more men entered Westfield in the Fall of 1939. Now there were enough players to start a college basketball team. Prof. Frederick Conlin became the coach and we ended up with home and away games with Hyannis and North Adams.

In the Fall of 1941 we had aspirations of increasing the schedule. However, we never got it off the ground because of Dec. 7, 1941 the world was shocked by the infamous attack on Pearl Harbor. That put an end to our plans to continue interschool competition.

Taken from a letter written by Manning Case to Bill Miller - Feb 11, 2001.



Manning Case
Class of 1943

Last week I sat in on a basketball game between Westfield and the University of Conn. at Hartford. So what you may say. To me it meant a great deal, for that night I saw an excellently trained and efficient squad of boys from Hartford go down to defeat before our home team.

It seems like only yesterday that a group of fellows gathered together in Dickinson Hall under Tom Hogan to form the first basketball team of the post war era. Some of you students will remember that there was little to work with. No funds of any significance were provided, no suitable court was available, and many of the expenses incurred were paid for by the players on the team.

Yes, we're standing at the dawn of a new era in athletics here at Westfield and it certainly is wonderful to think that most of us have seen it unfold before our eyes.

Taken from "Westek" the school newspaper - Feb. 1950.
Written by "The Sport" Fran Chiary

Francis Edward Chiary

Class of 1950

During my six years of association with the college it was evident that athletics was an important part of college life at Westfield. The athletes who carried the banner of Westfield State Teachers College onto the basketball court and the baseball diamond possessed loyalty to their college and coach, extreme determination, excellent ability, aggressiveness, sportsmanship and the desire to succeed. They always made me happy and extremely proud of their proficiencies. To the athletes, I tip my hat for the many pleasant memories and their outstanding competitive spirit.

Taken from a letter written by Edward S. Kozior to President Edward J. Scanlon - March 13, 1956

Edward S. Kosior

The school has its first full time Athletic Director. It has a shiny, just out of the package gym and an athletic field relatively unmarred by the cleats of time. It has basketball and baseball teams entering in a New England Teachers Conference and, most of all, it has men.

Athletic Director, Bud Hagan, has three primary and immediate objectives:

1. He would like to create general interest in Westfield State Teachers College sports activities.

2. He would like to attract more athletically minded high school grads to the campus.

3. He would like to win the New England Conference championship.

Sports at the college has come down the road several notches from the season of 1938 when the Men's Athletic Association was formed.

Taken from a news article, "New Look in Sports at Westfield State" dated Dec. 1956

Charles D. Hagan, Jr.

I would like to begin this issue of Owl's Nest with a little bit of advice to all prospective athletes: This is -- believe in yourself. Whether your sport is soccer, basketball, or baseball and whether you are a defenseman, a guard, or a catcher, have enough confidence in yourself to believe that you are the best at your position; then go out and prove it by practicing, playing according to the rules, and working to the best of your ability. I guarantee that you can't help but succeed.

Taken from "Westek" the school newspaper 1964-1965
Written by Mike Ligarski - creator of the Owl's Nest

Mr. Michael Ligarski

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